

# THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

The Organ of the Meat and Provision Industries  
of the United States.

## PUBLISHED WEEKLY

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## ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION.

Correspondence on all subjects of practical interest to our readers is cordially invited, and the co-operation of all packers, mill owners and superintendents, managers, employees and other thinkers is earnestly desired. Clear, concise articles are especially welcome. News items, local newspaper clippings or any information likely to interest the trade will be thankfully received.

Money due THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER should be paid to this office direct, or to any agent bearing the written authorization of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER to collect. No other payments can be recognized. Make checks, drafts, P. O. orders, etc., payable to the order of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 150 Nassau Street, New York.

## Valuable Advance Information Exclusively to Advertisers.

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## COTTONSEED FIFTY CENTS.

We hear of dollar wheat and we are glad when the wheat farmer gets his dollar for his wheat.

Wheat fetches its price for its food value.

May we not some day hear of 50c cottonseed? Why not? Cottonseed have a higher food value, so chemical science says, than wheat has. This despised product of the cotton plant is becoming better known and more enhanced in value every year.

Let us take wheat and cottonseed and compare them from a food-value standpoint.

	Protein.	Carbo- hydrates.	Fat.
Wheat contains.....	11.87	73.69	2.09
Cottonseed contains.....	17.57	10.82	20.19

The above result is obtained by taking 100 lbs. of each substance. Now, compare their food value. Placing the 100 lbs. of wheat at \$1 value, the food value of the same quantity of cottonseed would be worth \$1.39. Then 50c cottonseed for food value is not a dream entirely. It should not be a dream with such chemical facts staring us in the face. Look at the analytical fact in another way. That is, analyze the analysis.

Protein gives strength, muscle, bone, sinew. It is the builder of the strong frame and the cordage of the physical system; lifts it quick, large and healthful for the fat meat building and rounding out which follows. Cottonseed has 17.57 per cent. of this power per 100 pounds and wheat has 11.87 per cent.

Fat makes fat and flesh. Cottonseed has 20.19 per cent. and wheat 2.09 per cent. in comparison.

Carbohydrates produce fat. They are the heat-producing fuel in the system. Wheat, possessing as it does 73.69 per cent. of carbohydrates, becomes a valuable agent for fattening the grown and well built bone and muscular frame.

Taking the above fact as it stands and applying its truth to our domestic economy does it not seem passing strange that dollar wheat and 30c cottonseed do not look like an anomaly in market values?

Pound for pound cottonseed has a shade the best of wheat. One of these days cottonseed will hear a new market call and jump up a bit to listen and to respond.

The analyses given are entirely correct. If, then, market demands respond to values it may not be so many years before it will be found that our average crop of seed will develop what is now a latent value of \$100,000,000 in excess of the price now paid for seed.

When cottonseed have won from the market something like their full food value the 400,000,000 bushels of seed won from a fair American cotton crop will have an enhanced value in the commercial world, the cotton plantation will have brighter prospects and the Southern farmer cast off some of that crusty blueness which has saddened his visage for the last decade and more.

We have so often urged it, and we urge it some more, that the cottonseed are worthy of a close and an assiduous campaign of science and of ceaseless experiment. The cottonseed is as yet unknown. It is a valuable by-product of the cotton plant and of the Southern farm.

## NOTICE.

The National Provisioner once more begs to inform its patrons that payments can only be recognized if made directly to the main office in New York, or to an agent bearing the written authorization of The National Provisioner to collect.

We may state, in passing, that such an authorization is not held by our present Western manager. Checks, drafts, postoffice orders, etc., should be made payable to the order of The National Provisioner, and should be mailed to the main office, 150 Nassau street, New York, to assure prompt entry and receipt.

We wish to state, further, that all connections heretofore existing between The National Provisioner and our Western manager will shortly be severed. The National Provisioner is fully cognizant of the importance of its Chicago publishing office, and is about to install an improved service for the Western trade center, and a much stronger and more efficient representation not only in Chicago, but also in other Western and Southern cities of importance to the trade. We expect to have this organization perfected very shortly. Our readers as well as our advertising patrons will be greatly benefited by this change.

## THE HOODWINKING RATES.

The science of hoodwinking and of trying to do by induction that which the law will not permit to be done directly is being shown by the transportation companies of this country.

The purpose of the railroads is to load down the prosperity of the producer to the extent of turning his profits largely into their pockets and to keep the industries of this country as sort of helpless assets to their gormandizing appetites.

These public carriers always seem to have some one "by the leg."

They twist themselves like curved balls around the railroad commissions and other supervising or checking bodies, and seem to make of these conveniences instead of bemoaning them as stumbling blocks. The Merchants' Association of New York is turning out to be a tough customer for these corporations, because this association ships goods, know the inside, feels the load and knows a little law about things, and is shoving its cause to the hilt. By the way, there are enough railroad laws on the National and State statute books to jail nearly every railway magnate in this country if those laws were pushed to the limit.

The discriminating rates of certain lines are ruining some localities and burdening nearly every other one. The big shipper can usually make his own terms. The big packing concerns hold a club over the heads of the corporations which keep them in line in so far as those are concerned, but the smaller man has to carry the load, and it is not a fair deal.

Some of these days we will not be surprised to hear that the manufacturing and commercial concerns will band together and

set up the hottest competition which the present carriers of their goods ever felt. This will come in the form of independent lines. An agreement of both manufacturer and dealer to combine freights over an independent line will shake the position of the roads.

There is no reason, except the feeling of greed to impel a railroad to higher freight rates, as the haulage of last and of this year has been unprecedented. The construction account is very low and really nothing building.

### PACKER HIDES.

Packers hides are stronger. That is, the market for them is stronger. There is a better undertone to that market. Things had got around so that packers began to show some disposition to move stock. There is no special reason for this market tone. It is the usual fall opening based upon supply and demand.

It is a commercial fact that packers hides stay in this country. Virtually none of them go out except bull hides. These go to Turkey and Egypt where the thick leather is used for sandals. This kind of sole leather is the best for sandal soles.

If some unnatural force does not creep into the market conditions which will form and control the fall trade the present improved tone in the packer hide market should become stronger still and be the foundation for a good trade in this product. The large importations of foreign stuff always have some effect. As it now stands the market for packer hides is more certain.

### SOAP THAT "DRIED UP."

We are always learning something new about soap. The following transaction of a New York city contractor with a city department is unique on its face. We give the item from the official record as it is:

From Kings County Penitentiary—Reporting that on shipment of May 1, 1900, F. J. Dessoir, contractor, charged for 36 pounds castile soap, while only 27½ pounds were received; on shipment of June 8, 1900, charge made for 36 pounds, receipt 27 pounds only. Contractor on being notified stated that shrinkage was caused by soap having "dried out," and therefore no allowance for shortage can be made. Shrinkage cannot be allowed by the Department.

"Dried out" is good for castile soap, especially a "dry out" of 25 per cent. of the original bulk. A green soap and a green contractor have no business getting together in a New York city contract where the Department head is ripe and knows the "Stat-toots."

As a matter of fact ordinary castile soap will shrink very little after seasoning. If the contracted soap "dried out" 25 per cent. it was evidently a domestic castile fresh from the soapmaker's factory. By this time the contractor above referred to probably knows that if he wants to rake in the profit on unset soap he must have it made, weighed and delivered the same day and accepted by the department before its lightning change set in. Arguing from the standpoint that all of the substance is there except the water does not

avail. The contracts call for pounds of soap and only pounds of soap will be received.

The jobber should have rejected this "lightning shrinking" soap from the factory, or he should have baked it in his own shrinker and charged up the deficit to the manufacturer. Probably he will do these and other things the next time.

Castile soap, however, that "dries up" 25 per cent. of its factory weight is an unreliable substance in a way. No castile soap should ever shrink so much under average conditions. Possibly the next consignment will not shrink so much if the contractor knows his newly learned lesson and teaches it to the manufacturer.

If this "dried up" soap suggests the question of inferior soap to the departments and they decline similar shipments it might teach manufacturers a lesson which will redound to the good of all reputable soaps and reputable soap makers. We do not know the makers of this shrinking contract castile and do not care to know. Our chief interest is in a bona fide commercial soap that will first be set at the factory and then be able to stand up to the box weights when they go into the market.

Suppose that this contractor had been buying a box of, say, 36 pounds of soap from any factory and then figured out his sale price after adding a decent margin of profit, where would he land on a shrinkage of one-fourth of its weight? He would lose money. A good, reliable, well made, properly set soap will shrink very little.

### INOCULATING HAWAII.

With a new custom arrangement, eggs 5c each, chickens \$1 each, wages high, custom house turning in at the rate of \$500,000 per year, only fifty officers to draw on it and the islands producing about \$18,000,000 worth of sugar annually, Hawaii should be on the verge of a small sized boom and on the road to prosperity. By the way, poverty was never a Sandwich Island crop, anyhow.

These rich islands will one day prove to be a real jewel for Uncle Sam. Why should they not? The soil is a deep, rich one of ancient volcanic trap. The people are of a peaceable disposition, and fast disappearing, leaving no need for an expensive army of occupation.

If our new colonial policy does not produce a mania for official stealage in our new possessions, and the rich resources of these lands are fully developed, we should have some excellent reasons for developing those islands which hitherto gives Hawaii only a sentimental importance to us.

### PACKINGHOUSES AND OPIUM DOPES.

The action of Swift and Company in declining to hire or to retain in their employ smokers of cigarettes is to be commended. This is the second large corporation in this country which has put its ban upon the mind-eating cigarette. The first to exclude this poison and its user was a large Southern railroad company. The decision of the big pack-

inghouse firm above doing \$160,000,000 worth of business per year is, doubtless, a fore-runner of others who will follow.

The cigarette is only another form of dope. It unfits a man or boy mentally and physically for honest work. Besides, the habit of smoking cigarettes is a filthy one. It produces slouches, cranks and degenerates.

In prohibiting the employment of cigarette smokers upon its staff or in its force, Swift and Company will earn the gratitude of thousands of wives and mothers, and set a standard for meritorious boys and men who are abstemious that they might be stronger morally, mentally and physically, as well as be more fit for intelligent work. Brawn, brains and stamina, not opium lethargy, is needed.

### INCREASE IN RUSSIAN TARIFF.

The State Department has been advised by Mr. Peirce, chargé at St. Petersburg, under date of August 6, 1900, that Russian import duties have been increased upon certain articles, for the purpose of raising revenue. Consul Marshal Halstead, of Birmingham, sends, August 13, a summary of the increases. We present those which relate to our trade:

1. Increase of 50 per cent.—Fish (fresh, smoked or salted, including herrings), certain peltries.

2. Increase of 30 per cent.—Kid, finished or not; leather cut out for boots or shoes, etc.; saddlers' and harness makers' wares.

3. Increase of 20 per cent.—Animal fats, candles.

4. Increase of 10 per cent.—Bone glue; small hides, tanned, etc.; large hides, tanned, etc., drainage and various chemical products, including sal ammoniac, carbonate of ammonia, soda and potash, chloride of lime, acids, etc.; castor oil, cocoonut and palm oil, volatile and sweet-scented oils, soap varnishes and tanning extracts, raw wool and hair, artificial wool.

### CERTIFICATES OF ORIGIN IN TURKEY.

The chargé at Constantinople, Mr. Griscom, writes under date of July 31 to confirm the cablegram published in Advance Sheets No. 798 (August 4, 1900). The certificates, he is informed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, should be such as the United States Government is accustomed to give, no particular form being required. Turkish consuls are authorized to charge 20 piasters (88 cents) as a fee for legalizing certificates. Certificates are to be given at the point of origin of the merchandise, and not at the point of shipment. For instance, goods shipping from Milwaukee via New York must have a certificate from the authorities in Milwaukee, and the visa of the Ottoman consul in New York is not necessary. Goods originating in cities where Ottoman consuls are located, viz., New York, Chicago, Boston, San Francisco and Washington, must obtain the consular legalization to the certificates of origin. Mr. Griscom adds:

As to the local authority which should issue the certificates, the minister had no opinion; but I am informed that in a recent case the Ottoman customs authorities refused to recognize a general certificate of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce testifying to the origin of a ship's cargo.

France, the last fiscal year, imported \$95,100,000 of foodstuffs, as against \$110,000,000 the year ending with June, 1899. She exported during the fiscal year of 1900, \$84,300,000, as against \$71,000,000 in 1899. Her exports showed an increase of \$13,600,000 for the last twelve months and a decrease in her imports of \$5,178,000.



# The Packinghouse

## PROVISIONS AND LARD.

### Weekly Review.

*All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl., except lard, which is quoted by the cwt., in tes., pork and beef by the bbl., or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.*

#### RATHER FIRM CONDITIONS. FAIRLY ACTIVE CASH DEMANDS. SPECULATION STILL SLOW.

There has been very little of interest in the situation this week. It has exhibited perhaps less of the see-saw temper than previously, latterly, and by that much has shown a little more confident tone, yet at the same time there is nothing at all bracing in any of the developments, and it is more a feeling than from encouraging symptoms had by the trade that the near future of the market is likely to do better. In other words, September is now talked of by the principal operators as the month for a coming up of altogether new conditions of the provision market, in larger demands and higher prices. If the improvement comes at all, early next month should get the beginning of it. However, already some prominent dealers are distrustful of materially better prices at any time. There is no question but that the market could easily be sent upward with a little spurt of speculation to it, but that sentiment that way is dead in it for the moment is clear to everybody, while it looks as though it would require something unusual to arouse the interest. Any time through the summer months good solid features prevailed, for better prices, so far as concerned statistics, yet nothing could be done with the market then, and it may be that expectations of the trade for September will fall flat to correspond with those of the last several weeks, and through which period there had been quite as much, if not more general, confidence as to their near better figures than exists at present. There is probably not enough export demand to give an altogether assured feeling of markedly increased strength. The uncertainty over the effect of the German inspection bill, which is to go into operation next January is being canvassed more generally this week than at any time since it was known that it would prevail. The general trade will hear more of the details of its operations by October 1, at which time it comes from the body there which has it in charge for a putting out of the details of its enforcement. It cannot be possible that this new inspection bill, however severe its requirements, has material influence in checking export demand here at present from Germany, but rather that it would seem probable that more of a business would come thence just at the present time to anticipate its operation. However, that there is growing anxiety, and which is becoming more marked than at any other time when radical inspection measures have been indulged in at that continental center, is apparent. The position of the German government with its Agrarian interest is now most conciliatory, and it is probable that it is unwilling to adopt most vigorous measures, and to carry out the full intent of the bill. Germany, as is well understood, is naturally particularly anxious just now over its new navy, and it needs the most potent forces there to help in its building. The trade is beginning to think here that inspection of importations could be car-

ried on there that would be remarkably hurtful to the American trade. Even now shippers are talking as much over "guarantees" with the trade as of most any other incidental of trading, while it would appear to be pretty hard upon traders here who would be willing to guarantee the quality of the stuff, but would feel that they would have to, possibly, as well guarantee against technicalities of German inspection, who, if they have a determination to keep out the goods could make serious losses to the people here, while there is much more of an apprehension than ever before that the inspection methods will be carried to an extreme, and for the purpose, as before indicated, of harmonizing a certain sentiment there. It is pointed out as an instance of a possible arbitrary action under the new inspection laws, where the desire might be to "exclude anyway" to propitiate the sentiment there, that samples of pure lard might be taken, as has been done, for the purpose of looking for cotton oil, and under some chemical reactions a fat has been brought out resembling cotton oil, when not a particle of the seed product was in it. But the possibilities of this German inspection bill, however much they are talked about, would not seem to account for the inertia over general export demands just now; we think the feeling in Europe to account more for the indifferent export interest, is that prices are too high here, and that as a new crop season is approaching that it is better policy on its part to keep requirements from this country down to the smallest order. If this view holds along, and it is likely to unless that there is something remarkably stimulating from this side and which does not appear probable just now, it would seem that if packers aim for higher prices next month, and as basing their intentions upon the statistical position, that they will have more difficulty in securing them than probably would have obtained even through the month which has just been brought to a close. It is conceded that on the comparatively tame market through August that the packers got most of the stuff of the September longs, and that this will in some degree take the place of the very fair cash business they have had. They are undoubtedly getting very good prices for desirable cash stuff, as against their takings of September, while there is more demand just now from home sources for special goods, united to the conservative export business, than they are willing to meet promptly, believing as most of them do, that better prices are due in September, and that they ought to come about from expected increased demands through that month and the situation of stocks. It is believed that the stocks of lard and meats at the West have shown a substantial decrease this month. Through September, however, there ought to be some increase of the hog supplies, if the prices of the swine keep up, while it looks as though the farmers would get their hogs forward as early as possible this fall in order to take advantage of satisfactory and possibly the best prices of the season, if there is a reason for the belief that the country's supply of hogs this next season is likely to be exceptionally large, and which latter opinion is based largely upon the cheap corn prices through the closing year and the high prices of the swine, with the incidentals of good weather last winter for carrying the pigs

through. In New York this week trading has been very dull in city meats, with prices barely supported; it has been slow as well in lard.

Exports from the Atlantic ports last week: 5,842 bbls. pork; 12,290,426 pounds lard, and 18,184,764 pounds meats; corresponding week last year, 3,526 bbls. pork; 7,548,192 pounds lard, and 18,493,985 pounds meats.

Chicago shipments last week: 6,091 bbls. pork; 11,982,820 pounds lard, and 15,045,037 pounds meats; corresponding week last year, 3,517 bbls. pork; 7,417,899 pounds lard, and 18,459,327 pounds meats.

**CANNED MEATS.**—Are well sustained in price, with moderately active demand: 1-lb. cans at \$1.40; 2-lb. cans at \$2.50; 4-lb. cans at \$4.95; 6-lb. cans at \$8.25, and 14-lb. cans at \$18.50.

**BEEF.**—There is a little interest from English shippers and moderate home distributions, with prices held steadily; city tierced extra India mess quoted at \$15.00@15.25; barreled, extra mess at \$9.00@9.50; family at \$12.50@13.00, and packet at \$10.50@11.00.

**BEEF HAMS.**—Are favoring buyers, while slow of sale; car lots offered at \$19.00.

On Saturday (25th) hog receipts West, 33,000; last year, 32,000. The products were depressed, with some realizing business and slack demands; the declines for the day were 12¢@15¢ for pork, 5¢@7 points for lard and 5 points for ribs. In New York, western steam lard, \$7.12½; city lard, \$6.60@6.80; refined lard, continent, \$7.50; S. A., \$8.10; do. kegs, \$9.25. Compound lard, 6½¢. In pork, sales of 250 bbls. mess at \$12.50; \$13.00 for old, and \$13.50@13.75 for new; family at \$15.00 for western and \$15.50@16.00 for city. In city cut meats, sales of 10,000 lbs. pickled bellies, 12 lbs. average, 9¼¢@9½¢, and 8¼¢@9 for 14 lbs. average. Hogs at 7¼¢@7½¢.

On Monday, hog receipts West, 89,000; last year, 50,000. The products were weak on the large receipts of hogs and closed down for the day 10 on August and September pork, 2 points on October do., and 5¢@7 points on lard, while ribs were unchanged. In New York, western steam lard, \$7.10; city lard, \$6.60@6.80; refined lard, continent, \$7.35; S. A., \$8.10; do. kegs, \$9.25; compound lard, 6½¢. In pork, sales of 150 bbls. mess at \$12.25@13.00 for old, and \$12.25@13.50 for new; family at \$15.00@15.50 for western, and \$15.50 for city; short clear, \$13.75@15.50. In city cut meats, pickled shoulders, 6½¢@6¾¢; pickled hams, 10¢@10½¢; pickled bellies, 12 lbs. average, 9¼¢@9½¢; 14 lbs. average, 8¼¢@9; hogs, 7¼¢@8.

On Tuesday holiday at Chicago. Receipts of hogs at western marketable points, 51,000; last year, 47,000. In New York but little business done and generally dull conditions with slight changes in prices. Western steam lard, \$7.10; city lard, \$6.60@6.80; refined lard, continent, \$7.30; S. A., \$8.10; do. kegs, \$9.25; compound lard, 6½¢. In pork, sales of 200 bbls. mess at \$12.00@13.00 for old, and \$13.25@13.75 for new; family at \$15.00@15.50 for Western and \$15.50 for city. In city cut meats, pickled shoulders, 6½¢@6¾¢; pickled hams, 10¢@10½¢; pickled bellies, 12 lbs. average, 9¼¢@9½¢; 14 lbs. average, 8¼¢@9; hogs at 7¼¢@8.

On Wednesday hog receipts West, 58,000; last year, 57,000. The products opened easier, rallied with grain, but turned easier again, and closed at declines of 5¢@7¢ for pork; 2¢@5 points for lard, while ribs are 2¢@5 points higher. The speculation continued slack. In New York, western steam lard, \$7.05; city lard, \$6.60@6.80; refined lard, continent, \$7.25; S. A., \$8.00; do. kegs, \$9.15; compound lard, 6½¢@6¾¢; pork, as the day before. In city cut meats, pickled bellies, 14 lbs. average, 8½¢@9; 12 lbs. average, 9¼¢@9½¢; hogs, 7½¢@7¾¢.

On Thursday hog receipts West, 50,000; last year, 51,000. The products had a little better tone, and closed at an advance for the day of 5¢@7¢ for pork, and unchanged to 2¢@5 points higher on lard and ribs. In New York Western steam lard 7.07½. No other changes.

On Friday hog receipts West were moderate. The products opened with an advancing tendency, pork gaining 12¢ and lard and ribs 5¢@7 points.

In New York, Western steam lard 7.12½, city lard 6.60@6.80. Refined lard, Continent 7.30, South America 8, do. kegs 9.15. Compound lard 6½¢. In pork mess \$12@13 for old and \$12.75@13.50 for new; family at \$15@15.50 for Western and \$15.50@16 for city; short clear \$13.50@15.50. In city cut meats, pickled shoulders, 6½¢, pickled hams, 10¢@10½¢; pickled bellies, 14 lbs. average, 8¼¢@9; 12 lbs. average, 9¼¢@9½¢. Hogs 7½¢@7¾¢.

## HOG AND CORN OUTLOOK.

**A General Refreshing of the Earth by Copious Rains—Corn Suffered a Great Deal During the Month of August—Drouth and Intense Heat Left a Mark Upon the Corn Crop Which Recent Favorable Conditions Will Not Improve—Iowa Promises to Be the Great Feeding Ground of the Country This Fall and Winter for Live Stock—Hogs and Cattle Have Been Going to Market Much Earlier Than Usual on Account of Scarcity of Grass and Water—No Indications of Frost and Crop Will Begin to Mature Now Very Rapidly—No Increase of Old Corn at Trade Centers.**

(Written exclusively for The National Provisioner by S. Thornton K. Prime.)

Chicago, Aug. 29, 1900.

The month of August will not be forgotten for many a moon for its extremes, both of heat and dry weather, which, as the month closes have melted away into a general refreshing of the earth by copious falls of moisture.

Under such conditions it is simply impossible to have at the wind up any uniformity in results. These conditions have been the marked feature of the growing season ever since its opening and as the season advanced we had natural results to follow, which in some localities were very abundant crops where the rainfall had been timely and copious, and again in other areas just the opposite where there was generally a total absence of moisture which has produced crops all the way from 50 to 75 per cent. of an average to a total failure.

During the height of the growing season the trade has very naturally jumped at conclusions as to results which have not and cannot under the circumstances and developments as the season progressed be realized.

This statement applies with peculiar force to the outcome of the corn crop.

Corn has suffered more or less during August in every state in the corn belt. In some states very seriously, in others not as badly. Hence, it is very difficult to approximate what will be at this period of its history its outcome.

From the second week of July until the opening of the third week of the present month the whole country experienced the highest temperature and absence of moisture that it has known during the growing season of 1900.

The drouth and the intense heat to which I have just referred left a mark upon Kansas, Nebraska, and some portions of Missouri, which cannot or has not been removed by the recent favorable change in weather conditions. Illinois also, in its southern borders, has been more or less scorched.

The state of Kansas has been getting very

general showers recently, but they came too late to benefit the corn.

Feeders are still paying 38 cents for corn nearly everywhere. Many farmers are snapping the early corn already and feeding it to stock, as they are entirely out of the old corn. Such conditions were never known before at this time of the year in Kansas.

The stockyards in Kansas City have been full recently of buyers of feeding cattle from Iowa and Illinois and would even ship more freely if they could get cars.

Kansas and Nebraska will not feed as much as usual on account of the condition of the corn crop in those states.

Iowa also promises to be one of the greatest feeding grounds of the whole country this fall and winter. It has now a prospect of a fine corn crop. Recent rains have also done a world of good to the pastures and are going a great way towards helping out the shortage of old corn which now exists in that state.

The stock and feeding states of the West have great reason to congratulate themselves upon the favorable change for early feeding which has taken place during the last ten days.

The month of August has seen also a great deal of stock hogs and cattle go on to the market in poor condition, owing not only to scarcity of corn, but to scarcity of grass and stock water.

The recent general rains have been very timely and opportune so far as the maturing crop of corn is concerned. It has helped it very greatly in filling out, but of course has not added to the general bulk of the crop.

We have no indications of frost. The temperature still is a little above normal for the season of the year, and we have had no "cool nights" yet to worry us.

We are going to enter now the month of September in far better condition than we did the month of August.

Of course, old stocks of corn have materially decreased during the month now closing. They had to on account of the scarcity of feed in pastures and meadows on which to feed and fatten stock, hence, as I have noted in another portion of this report we have been feeding new corn much earlier than usual.

The month of September is full of sensations as regards the prices which will be paid for old corn. Even at 40 cents at trade centers there is no increase in receipts of corn, in fact, old corn is worth more for feeding purposes at home than it will pay the producer to ship it.

The country probably has never seen reserves of corn so thoroughly cleaned up as they are to-day and it makes very little difference how big the corn crop of 1900 will eventually prove, we are anxiously waiting for it and with all the vast and varied interests to which it is now put, it will be no trouble to consume every bushel of it during the coming year.

## THE BIG STATE FAIR AT SYRACUSE.

(From a Staff Representative of The National Provisioner.)

Syracuse, Aug. 29.—The most notable and successful fair in the history of the Empire State during the last decade opened at the fair grounds in this beautiful city of wealth, culture and substantial and imposing buildings on Monday. Being within 36 miles of the geographical center of the State, Syracuse is splendidly adapted for the location of this big annual event. Heretofore the fair was held each year under the auspices of the agricultural society. This year it was decided to make of it a purely State enterprise, and as such one which would be entitled to the financial support of the State. A bill was introduced in the legislature last winter, appropriating some \$150,000 for this laudable object. It met with the usual opposition. The newspaper press of the State, and especially "The Herald," of Syracuse, warmly and valiantly supported State aid for such a State enterprise and its cause was heartily espoused and battled for by leading members of the legislature. Lieutenant Governor Timothy L. Woodruff was one of the most enthusiastic supporters of the project to make the fair a State enterprise. He worked like a Trojan day and night and was finally rewarded in the closing days last January of the legislative session when the appropriation bill passed both houses and was signed by the Governor.

The enthusiasm manifested here at the fair by the Lieutenant Governor is therefore not surprising. It is characteristic of the man. He is earnest and sincere in everything he undertakes. And he generally pushes things to a successful issue. Lieutenant Governor Woodruff took up the fight in a non-partisan spirit and as a matter of State pride. He was free from political bias and rejoiced to see the Empire State have a fair which was worthy of it. Another warm supporter of the State fair project was Senator Horace White,

## COMING EVENTS.

1900.

October.—National Live Stock Exchange annual meeting, Indianapolis, Ind.

October 16-26.—Hereford-Shorthorn show and sale, Kansas City.

Oct. 20-Nov. 2.—International Fair, San Antonio, Tex.

November 13-15.—Illinois Live Stock Breeders' Association, Springfield, Ill.

Nov. 13, 14, 15. Annual Convention of Illinois Live Stock Association, at the State House, Springfield.

November 16, 17, 18, 19. Pittsburg (Pa.) stockyards. Fat stock show, at the Central Stockyards.

December 1-8.—International Live Stock Exposition, Chicago.

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THE COLOR OF RAINBOW PACKING IS RED.

Three Rows of Diamonds extending throughout the entire length of each and every roll of Rainbow Packing.

Steam heating companies can make thousands of joints in new plants without the use of steam, with the assurance and guarantee that, when steam is applied, every joint will be perfectly tight, saving the labor of baking and following up, etc., as is the case when usudurian or plumbago packings are used, thereby saving from 100 to 300 per cent. in labor and time.

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of Syracuse. His tongue and pen were ever ready in its behalf.

The fair itself is all that could be desired. Not in twelve years at least has there been such a successful one, one which as well is so enthusiastically supported. The rain interfered with the attendance the first day—Syracuse Day, Yesterday—Grange Day—they flocked to the number of 30,000, and to-day—State Day—with many members of the legislature present, there are nearly 50,000 people at the fair.

The fair commission of twelve, headed by its president, the Lieutenant Governor; Secretary Stanton C. Shaver and Manager Durkee, are laboring assiduously for its success and the indications are that their labors will be amply rewarded beyond their most sanguine expectations. Commissioner of Agriculture Wieting looks happy. The manager at press headquarters is G. W. Harrison. We appreciate the courtesies he extended us.

The fair is a fair in every respect. No detail is lacking. Considering the limited time at the fair commission's disposal in which to arrange for the event after the tardy passage of the appropriation bill by the legislature, the work they have accomplished to make the fair a notable one is remarkable. Chief among the exhibits of interest to the readers of The National Provisioner is, of course, that of live stock. The cattle, hog and sheep buildings are well filled with choice prize winning stock. There are great buildings for their accommodation and the overflow is quartered in tents.

There are at the fair between nine and ten thousand entries of all classes. There are 128 acres of ground for fair purposes, with one of the finest mile race tracks in the country. The buildings are newly painted, enlarged and improved. And all this has been done at the same short rate of time proportionately as was made by some of the fleet footed trotters on the track.

Chester W. Chapin, of New York, has here a fine exhibit of 32 Cotentin cattle about which readers of The National Provisioner have been made familiar through the articles in our columns from the pen of Dr. A. S. Heath, an expert in this beef and butter breed of cattle. They are beautiful animals, sleek and fat. The herd of 32 is headed by the majestic bull "Casper," whose weight is 2,700 lbs. Then there are "Reuben" and "Robin," fine big beef steers weighing 3,000 lbs. apiece. They are the largest cattle at the fair. A Cotentin steer killed last fall

weighed 1,245 lbs. dressed. They are fine cattle. Upon these exhibited here, the judges awarded Mr. Chapin five first prizes.

The following are the exhibitors and the class of exhibit in the live stock line:

#### CATTLE.

In the cattle department the number of entries is:

Shorthorns	59
Devons	76
Herefords	21
Aberdeen Angus	64
Red Polls	87
Brown Swiss	88
Holstein-Friesians	151
Ayrshires	92
Jerseys	97
Guernseys	38
French Canadians	30
Galloways	0
Dutch Belted	8
Normandies	24
Kerry	6

The assistants in this department are: Frank Munroe, Eldridge; Fred K. Ward, Batavia; W. H. Van Duser, LeRoy; C. T. Pratt, Batavia.

The principal exhibitors of cattle are:

Shorthorns—Downing Brothers, of Nellie, Ohio; Aaron Barber, of Avon; Davis Brothers, of Dyer, Ind.; O. L. Gerlaugh, of Osborne, Ohio; E. J. Phelps, Indian Falls.

Devons—A. S. Worden, of Ulysses, Pa.; James Hilton & Brother, of New Scotland; B. F. Jones, of South Montrose, Pa.; C. W. Lockwood, of Oswego, Pa.

Herefords—John Hooker, of New London, Ohio.

Aberdeen Angus—James Blair, of Hartshorn, Pa.; William M. Sturgis, of Mansfield, Ohio.

Red Polls—Frank Hartline, Strasberg, Ohio; V. T. Hills, Delaware, Ohio; L. Mitchell, Pulaski; William S. Myers, Barnardville; Davis Brothers, Dyer, Ind.

Brown Swiss—McLauren Brothers, Portlandville; J. M. Nutting, Woodville; Frank Freemyer, Breakabeen; E. M. Barton, Hillsdale, Ill.; F. M. Hull & Sons, Perry.

Holstein-Friesians—Easthope & Berry, Niles, Ohio; Richard Hicks, Auburn; Henry Stevens & Son, Lacona; W. C. Hunt & Company, Liverpool; Averill & Gregory, Syracuse.

Ayrshires—W. R. Schenck, Avon; L. Huffstatter, Sandy Creek; Robert R. Topping, Amsterdam; G. H. Bell, Rome; J. F. Converse & Company, Woodville.

Jerseys—F. E. Dawley, Fayetteville; H. W. Skinner, Vernon Center; J. A. Walter, Stiles Station; A. H. Cooley, Little Britain; W. H. Gifford, Syracuse; H. N. Higinbotham, Joliet, Ill.; L. D. Ely, Rochester.

Guernseys—Edward S. Clark, of Cooperstown; C. W. Lockwood, Oswego; William Lindsay & Son, Elizabeth, N. J.

French Canadians—C. E. Colburn, Portlandville.

Dutch belted—Frank D. Edsen, Portlandville.

Normandies—Chester W. Chapin, New York.

Kerrys—Henry S. Ambler, Chatham.

#### SHEEP.

In the department of sheep the number of entries is:

Cotswolds	44
Southdowns	96
Shropshires	104
Hampshires	53
Oxford Downs	94
Cheviots	54
Dorset Horns	27
Merinos (American or Spanish)	88
Merinos (Delaine, Dickinson or Black Top)	48
Rambouillet	6
Lincolns	40
Leicesters	67
Suffolks	0
Angora Goats	20
Special prizes	19

The principal exhibitors in the sheep department are:

Cotswolds—P. Clark & Son, of Cable, Ohio; John Claick, of Attica; Davis Brothers, of Dyer, Ind.

Southdowns—A. Bordwell & Sons, of Fargo; M. V. Hamilton, of Caledonia; L. F. Doolittle, of Onaquaga; W. A. McCoy & Sons, of Mercer, Pa.; A. Sementon & Son, of Black Heath, Ont.; George Stearns, of Marion; George Aitken, of Woodstock, Vt.

Shropshires—Brown Brothers, of Scottsville; W. C. Marsh, of Farmer; A. F. White, of Hornellsville; G. Howard Davison, of Millbrook; F. Milton, of Marshall, Mich.; W. S. Parrish, of Canandaigua.

Hampshires—A. F. White, of Hornellsville; F. Milton, of Marshall, Mich.; Frank A. Van Ness, of Baldwinsville; T. V. Springer, of Jeromeville.

Oxford Downs—A. Bordwell & Sons, of Fargo; C. B. Bowen, of Attica; Lattimer Brothers, of Arkport; William Empie, of Minaville; E. V. Steele, of Sandyville, Ohio; Frank A. Van Ness, of Baldwinsville.

Cheviots—William Currie, of Hartwick; Edward S. Clark, of Cooperstown; George Lowe, of Hartwick.

Dorset Horns—R. Stuyvesant, of Allamuchy, N. J.; Joseph Wing, of Mechanicburgh, Ohio.

Merinos—American or Spanish—H. E. Moore, of North Farmington, Mich.; Davis Cossett, of Onondaga; R. W. Potter, of Hartwick; David K. Bell, of West Brighton; G. L. Wheeler, of Yatesville; F. W. Clock, of Covington.

Merinos—Delaine, Dickinson or black top—Davis Cossett, of Onondaga; David K. Bell, of West Brighton; C. H. Williams, of Church, Mich.; E. Campbell & Son, of Pittsfield, Ohio.

Rambouillet—E. Campbell & Son.

Lincolns—Davis Brothers, of Dyer, Ind.;

# The W. J. Wilcox

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## Lard AND Refining Co.

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STREET,  
NEW YORK.

## PURE REFINED LARD.

Graham Walker, of Ilderton, Ont.; G. H. Bell, of Rome.

Leicesters—A. F. White, of Hornellsville; W. A. McCoy & Sons, of Mercer, Pa.; William Empie, of Minaville; A. W. Smith, of Maple Lodge, Ont.; G. H. Bell, of Rome.

Angora goats—Horace A. Field, of Wellsboro, Pa.; L. F. Doolittle, of Onaquaga; E. W. Krum, of Onaquaga, Wheeler Stock Farm.

#### HOGS.

In the swine department are entries to this number:

Chester white .....	78
Cheshire .....	72
Poland-China .....	57
Duroc .....	71
Small Yorkshire .....	61
Large Yorkshire .....	76
Berkshire .....	79
Essex .....	64
Victorias .....	80
Suffolks .....	0

The principal exhibitors are:

Chester White—W. A. Alexander, of Scipioville; Amos Mosher & Sons, of Mapleton; Mauro John, of Winfield, Md.; George Ellis, of Arkport; F. A. Branch, of Medina, Ohio.

Cheshires—L. F. Doolittle, of Onaquaga; E. G. Van Loo, of Fleming; R. D. Button & Son, of Cotton.

Poland-China—R. F. Seely, of Waterloo; Mauro John, of Winfield, Md.; J. J. Snyder, of Paris, Ohio; F. D. Stewart, of Espyville Station, Pa.

Duroc Jersey—W. A. Alexander, of Scipioville; E. Campbell & Sons, of Pittsfield, Ohio; B. A. Wyckoff, of Fleming; Richard Hicks, of Auburn.

Small Yorkshires—W. C. Marsh, of Farmer; Bascom & McMurray, of California, Mich.; William Lindsay & Son, of Elizabeth, N. J.; F. B. Stewart, of Espyville Station; F. A. Van Ness, of Baldwinville; Averill & Gregory, of Syracuse.

Large Yorkshires—Mrs. A. J. Wilson, of Pittsfield; Amos Mosher & Sons, of Mapleton; A. Vroman, of Carthage.

Berkshires—Bradley C. Newell, of Rowe, Mass.; Robert R. Topping, of Amsterdam; Homer Brothers, of Greenville, Pa.; Theodore W. Jones, of Baldwinville; George Ineichen, of Selina, Ohio; C. L. Stearns, of North Syracuse.

Essex—L. F. Doolittle, Onaquaga; William Lindsay & Sons, of Elizabeth, N. J.; Stowell Brothers, of Westchester, Ind.

Victorias—A. F. White, of Hornellsville; Davis Brothers, of Dyer, Ind.; George Ineichen, of Selina, Ohio; F. B. Stewart, of Espyville Station, and A. Van Ness, of Baldwinville.

It is difficult to estimate the value of all the superb stock exhibited here. Lieutenant Governor Woodruff, president of the fair commission, in conversation with our representative, said the value of the horses alone—there are nearly 1,000 of them; it is the feature of the fair—would be in the neighborhood of \$500,000. To this add the value of the cattle, sheep and hogs, which is perhaps \$300,000, and some idea may be gained of the magnitude of the fair. Here is a total of \$800,000 and this leaves out the large number of other valuable exhibits, especially in agricultural and other machinery.

Boomer & Boschert, of Syracuse, the well known manufacturers of oleo and scrap presses for the packinghouse trade and machinery for other lines as well, have a cider mill working here, the product of which is a good thirst-quencher.

The Frick Company, of Waynesboro, Pa., has an exhibit of agricultural machinery which they manufacture in addition to their ice and refrigerating machines.

Friday is the last day of the fair. It will go down into history as one of the most successful and notable in the fair annals of the Empire State.

John B. Templin, a member of the firm of Pfarrer & Templin, brokers in imported skins, at 90 Gold street, New York city, died on Saturday at his home, in Belleville. Mr. Templin was 36 years old.

## A 9,000,000 BALE CROP FORECAST.

The Cotton States Convention of Commissioners of Agriculture, which met at Raleigh, N. C., this week, gave out the estimate on Thursday of a cotton crop of 9,364,000 bales for this year. This is the opinion of the Commissioners based upon estimates in their several States. It is further stated that this estimate is subject to the weather conditions of September and the later biting frosts. The likelihood of this estimate being an overstatement is more than probable, as it is based upon the present growing condition of the crop, and that cannot now be improved, as the season is late. All other changes will be to the detriment of the crop if any unfavorable conditions turn up later on.

## PORK PACKING.

Special reports show the number of hogs packed since March 1 at undermentioned places compared with last year, as follows:

March 1 to Aug. 22—	1900.	1899.
Chicago .....	2,980,000	3,085,000
Kansas City .....	1,345,000	1,250,000
Omaha .....	1,075,000	1,100,000
St. Joseph, Mo. ....	819,000	688,000
St. Louis .....	700,000	685,000
Indianapolis .....	531,000	545,000
Milwaukee, Wis. ....	141,000	160,000
Cudahy, Wis. ....	238,000	233,000
Cincinnati .....	268,000	282,000
Ottumwa, Iowa .....	281,000	301,000
Cedar Rapids .....	215,200	182,400
Sioux City, Iowa .....	355,000	221,000
St. Paul, Minn. ....	214,000	163,000
Louisville, Ky. ....	148,000	192,000
Cleveland, Ohio .....	233,000	210,000
Wichita, Kan. ....	70,000	54,000
Marshalltown, Iowa ..	51,000	48,700
Bloomington, Ill. ....	44,400	42,400
Above and all other...	10,300,000	10,035,000
	—Price	Current.

## A Large Deal in Iceland Sheep.

We learn from a reliable source, says the "Meat Trades Journal," that Messrs. T. & I. Maughan & Co., Ltd., of Newcastle-on-Tyne, have sold to Mr. John S. Baker, of Birkenhead, 30,000 Icelandic wether sheep for delivery at Liverpool between the second week in September and the first week in November. The summer in Iceland has been a good one this year and the prospects are the sheep will be better than for several years past. This is supposed to be the largest number of fat sheep ever sold in this country in one deal.

# CHICAGO

WESTERN OFFICE OF  
THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.  
RIALTO BUILDING.

## Chicago Live Stock Review.

**CATTLE.**—Unofficial receipts of cattle for August were 250,000, an increase of 36,000 over record for July and 12,000 more than arrived for the corresponding month last year. The increase over July is just about the number of Western range cattle that have been here since the beginning of the month, so that the volume of natives has been just about the same as for July.

With the opening up of the range season the classes of natives that have to meet them in competition in the beef market had to go through the regular summer process of establishing themselves in the market, and this occasioned some quite sharp fluctuations in the styles of steers that were selling below about a \$5.50 basis at the beginning of the month. The variation in values for these kinds has been 30¢@40¢, and these kinds are now selling close to 25¢ under high time of the month, while for styles to sell around \$5.60 and from that on up to the top getters

the prices now current are on about high point of the summer.

For the current week the receipts have been liberal, probably helped along somewhat by people bringing shipments with them when coming to the annual gathering of the old soldiers. But there has been an excellent demand from all beef cattle sources and prices prevailing a week ago have been fully sustained on medium down to ordinary kinds, while for the good to choice grades they are a shade stronger.

Top price made this week and top for the summer so far, was \$6.10, quite a representative showing have been sold at \$5.90 and \$6.00, and bulk of the dressed beef, shipping and export steers have sold between \$5.25 and \$5.80, but, of course, a very considerable percentage of common light steers have had to sell at \$4.50 to around \$5.00, and it is all they are worth on their merits.

Western range cattle have not been as good as the early shipments of last year, but, naturally, are showing some improvement as the season advances and grass on the ranges becomes cured. The cattle are selling comparatively well at from \$4.50 to around \$5.00 for fair to best killers, \$3.75@4.40 for feeders, and from \$3.25 to around \$4.00 for cows and heifers.

Texas supply has been comparatively light and, while there is good general demand for their Southern cattle, the market for them has fluctuated up and down with the variations in prices for cheap grades of natives. This week the market has ruled active on about a steady to strong basis.

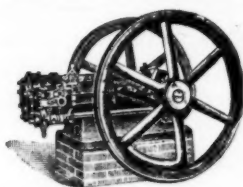
There is demand for all good weight and quality feeders that come and prices are holding firm, but there is as yet no improvement in the call for common and medium stocker grades. Native feeders are selling largely at \$4.25@4.50, though choice can safely be quoted at \$4.60@4.75, stockers range down as low as \$2.50.

Values in butchers' stock have not undergone great change for canners and the best fat dry lot kinds, but in-between cutters have sagged off severely, though not showing much change for the current week. Canners are selling at about \$2.15@2.00; medium to good cutters, \$2.75@3.50; good to choice \$3.75@4.50, and up to \$5.00 for extra choice heifers. Veal calves are selling high.

**HOGS.**—Receipts of 590,000 hogs for August were close to 90,000 more than were here in July and about 45,000 more than record for August last year. The receipts have rather exceeded expectations for the month, but not enough so to get the closing market far away from the opening so far as prices are concerned. There has been continued widening tendency in the range of prices due to the coming forward of a class of hogs that always comes at this season of year, brood sows and half-fat grassy mixed lots that are not wanted by the killers unless at greatly reduced prices compared with good solid corn hogs. Such stuff sells strictly on its merits and is not worth within 40¢@50¢ per cwt. of prices for equal weight of good quality. On good quality the fluctuation from low to high point has been close to 25¢, while on the packer grades 15¢@20¢ will cover variation for the month.

During the current week the receipts have been heavier than expected. Over 46,000 arrived on Monday and prices were forced off fully 10¢@15¢ from the closing market of the previous week. Since then there has been some further settling off until on Wednesday the run of prices was 15¢@20¢ lower than late last week, with common to good mixed and heavy packers selling at \$4.85@5.20; good to prime heavy, \$5.20@5.25; good to prime medium butchers and shippers, \$5.27½@5.37½; choice light bacons, \$5.35@5.40.





## New Era GAS ENGINES

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Write for Catalogue.

## THE NEW ERA IRON WORKS CO. No. 82 Dale Ave., - - DAYTON, OHIO.

Stags are worth \$4.50@4.80, pigs around \$4.00@4.50 for weights under 100 lbs., and \$4.75@5.25 for average of around 100 to 110 lbs.

**SHEEP.**—Arrivals of sheep for August were 330,000, an increase of close to 50,000 over the July record, but close to figures for July last year. About the middle of the month a big rush of rangers began to pour in and prices were forced off nearly \$1 per cwt. on all kinds of offerings for the slaughter trade, the feeder trade opened up and a basis of prices for the styles that are wanted for the feed lots had to be established. This once done the trade at once got out of the demoralized condition into which it had and is now ruling very active on runs that three weeks ago would have completely stagnated the market. Nearly 30,000 were taken out last week for feeders and the number will not fall far short of these figures.

### Chicago Provision Market.

The splendid cash demand has caused quite respectable gains in the values of hog product, but the speculative interest is still lacking. The cash product sought is principally lard and cured meats. Cured meats are very scarce, in fact shipments are interfered with to a considerable extent on this account. Lard shipments are enormous, and will show about 60 per cent. increase as compared with the corresponding period of last year. Local stocks show up very light, as compared with those of a year ago. January product of all kinds is in much better demand than heretofore. The excellent cash demand is bound to influence speculation and when it does prices will go flying skyward again.

### Chicago Live Stock Notes.

Average weight of hogs last week was 246 lbs., showing a pound heavier than the previous, and two pounds more than the same week last year.

Shipments last week from Chicago were: Cattle, 20,328; hogs, 26,291; sheep, 29,244; against 17,556 cattle, 29,782 hogs, and 6,540 sheep the previous week and 20,814 cattle, 28,456 hogs, and 8,577 sheep the corresponding week of 1899.

Receipts of live stock at Chicago last week were: Cattle, 58,481; hogs, 121,910; sheep, 88,032; against 56,311 cattle, 120,045 hogs, 61,316 sheep the previous week; and 55,004 cattle, 130,899 hogs, 73,748 sheep the corresponding week of 1899.

### Chicago Board of Trade Notes.

Armour & Co. have received an order for 8,000 cattle from the Russian government, to be shipped on the hoof from California. It will depend on the possibility of getting vessels to carry the cattle across the Pacific as to whether this order can be filled.

On Wednesday Swift and Company acted as host to the visiting members of the Grand Army of the Republic. Two special Lake Shore trains carried the old soldiers and their families to the stockyards, whence they were transported in busses to the packinghouse. Two hundred uniformed men acted as guides. Refreshments were served, and souvenirs of specially stamped cakes of soap, miniature cans of beef, etc., were distributed among the guests.

**HEYDEN SUGAR CRYSTALS**  
500 Times Sweeter than Sugar  
Used by some of the Largest Packers in the Country  
Samples and information upon request.  
A. KLIPSSTEIN & CO., 122 PEARL ST., NEW YORK  
Branches: Chicago, Boston, Phila., Cincinnati, Providence; Hamilton and Montreal, Canada.

### CHICAGO RANGE OF PRICES.

SATURDAY, AUG. 25.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
<b>PORK—(Per barrel)—</b>				
September .....	11.15	11.15	11.02½	11.05
October .....	11.22½	11.25	11.10	11.10
January .....	11.10	11.10	11.07½	11.07½
<b>LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—</b>				
September .....	6.80	6.82½	6.75	6.75
October .....	6.85	6.85	6.77½	6.80
January .....	6.57½	6.60	6.55	6.57½
<b>RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—</b>				
September .....	7.02½	7.05	7.00	7.00
October .....	7.02½	7.05	6.97½	6.97½
January .....	5.92½	5.92½	5.90	5.90

MONDAY, AUG. 27.

<b>PORK—(Per barrel)—</b>				
September .....	10.87½	11.05	10.87½	10.95
October .....	11.00	11.12½	10.95	11.07½
January .....	11.05	11.07½	11.00	11.00
<b>LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—</b>				
September .....	6.67½	6.70	6.67½	6.67½
October .....	6.72½	6.75	6.72½	6.72½
January .....	6.55	6.57½	6.55	6.55
<b>RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—</b>				
September .....	7.00	7.00	6.97½	7.00
October .....	6.90	7.02½	6.90	6.95
January .....	5.90	5.90	5.85	5.87½

TUESDAY, AUG. 28—(HOLIDAY.)

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 29.

<b>PORK—(Per barrel)—</b>				
September .....	10.97½	10.97½	10.90	10.90
October .....	11.05	11.07½	11.07½	11.00
January .....	11.00	11.10	10.97½	11.00
<b>LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—</b>				
September .....	6.70	6.70	6.65	6.65
October .....	6.75	6.75	6.67½	6.70
January .....	6.55	6.55	6.50	6.52½
<b>RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—</b>				
September .....	7.00	7.05	7.00	7.02½
October .....	6.97½	7.02½	6.97½	7.00
January .....	5.85	5.87½	5.82½	5.85

THURSDAY, AUG. 30.

<b>PORK—(Per barrel)—</b>				
September .....	10.85	11.02½	10.85	10.95
October .....	10.95	11.12½	10.95	11.05
<b>LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—</b>				
September .....	6.62½	6.67½	6.62½	6.65
October .....	6.67½	6.72½	6.67½	6.70
<b>RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—</b>				
September .....	7.00	7.07½	7.00	7.07½
October .....	7.00	7.02½	7.00	7.00

FRIDAY, AUGUST 31.

<b>PORK (Per bbl.)—</b>				
September .....	11.00	11.07½	10.90	10.90
October .....	11.10	11.17½	11.05	11.05
<b>LARD (Per 100 lbs.)—</b>				
September .....	6.67½	6.75	6.67½	6.72½
October .....	6.72½	6.80	6.72½	6.77½
<b>RIBS (Boxed 25c. more than loose)—</b>				
September .....	7.07½	7.15	7.07½	7.07½
October .....	7.02½	7.10	7.02½	7.05

### SUPPLIES FOR THE ARMY.

Major A. L. Smith, in charge of the U. S. Commissary Department at New York for the department of the East, made the following awards on Thursday for commissary supplies for September:

Waiber & Lea—23,000 boxes sardines, 19c per box.

Samuel Brown—50,000 lbs. bacon issue, 10.95c per lb.; 5,000 lbs. do. in 9-lb. tins, 12.54c per lb.; breakfast bacon, 13.75c per lb.; ham, 12.73c per lb.; lard, 43.15c per pkg.

North Packing & Provision Co.—84,000 lbs. bacon 10.77½c, 10.82½c, and 10.92c per lb.; pigs feet, 70c per kitt.

Sidney Thursby—84,000 cans of oysters, 8c per can; 12,000 cans do. 15½c per can; 1,200 cans gumbo okra, 10c per can.

C. T. Schubarth, Boston—Deviled ham, 16c per can.  
The Franco-American Soup Co.—Beef soup, 18c per can; chicken soup, 20c per can; clam chowder, 18c per can; mock turtle soup, 18½c per can; ox tail soup, 18c per can.

HARTOG & FESSEL, ROTTERDAM.

HENDRIK HARTOG, ROTTERDAM.

## JOHN H. HARTOG & CO.

Exporters of

## PROVISIONS and COTTONSEED OIL.

OLEO AND NEUTRAL A SPECIALTY.

804-806 Royal Ins. Bldg.,

CHICAGO.

Chas. F. Matilage & Co.—Mess pork, \$12.62½ per bbl.; light mess, \$12.50 per bbl.; 1,200 cans corn beef, 20c per can; 500 bbls. salt beef, \$8.90 per bbl.; mackerel, pickled, \$9.75 per bbl.; salmon, pickled, \$10 per bbl.

Thaddeus A. Kidd—20,000 ¾-lb. tins of bacon, 13.875c per tin; 10,000 cans corn beef hash, 10.56c per can; 50,000 cans corn beef hash, 18½c per can.

George C. Engel Co.—Fresh beef, special, 6.98c per lb.

Walter B. Timmes—2,500 lbs. lantern candles, 14.17c per lb.; 100,000 cakes ivory soap, 6.664c per cake.

John Wanamaker—Cuticura soap, 18c per cake; Yankee shaving soap, 7c per cake.

William Leggett & Co.—Ivory soap, 6.664c per cake.

Swift and Company—10,000 1-lb. cans sliced bacon, 17.20c per can; 250 15-lb. kits pickled pigs' feet, 73c per kitt.

F. A. Ferris & Co.—Breakfast bacon, 14c per lb.; ham, 13½c per lb.

Colgate & Co.—Laundry soap, 3.8c per lb.; oatmeal soap, 7.92c per cake.

Schwarzschild Sulzberger Co.—Beef tongue, 56.49c per can.

Pettit & Reed—Creamery butter, 22c per lb.; do. in 1-lb. prints, 24c per lb.; do. in tins, 29c per lb.; do. in crocks, 30c per lb.; do. in crocks, 29½c per lb.; cheese, Young America and dairy, 12c per lb.

Armour & Co.—Corned beef, 50,000 2-lb. cans, 20.09c per can; 100,000 bottles beef extract, 50c per bottle.

Gennerisk & Von Bremen—50,000 cakes ivory soap, 6.664c per cake.

F. J. Dessoit—Corned beef, 2-lb cans, 20c per can.

### U. S. CUSTOMS RULINGS.

The Board of Classifications made the following rulings Thursday:

Reiss & Brady.—Sprats in casks. Assessed for duty at 40 per cent. under paragraph 258, Act of 1897, and claimed to be dutiable under paragraph 260, 261, or at 30 per cent. under paragraph 258. Protest sustained.

Meyer Bros. Drug Co.—Purified wool grease. Following decision G. A. 4642, the protest was overruled.

C. D. Bunker & Co.—Sardines. Assessed for duty at 2½ cents per tin under paragraph 258, Act of 1897, and claimed to be dutiable at 1½ cents per tin. Protest overruled.

F. Farkasch, of Middletown, Conn., is now in control of the soap factory at North Bennington, Vt.

## NEW YORK & PORTO RICO

STEAMSHIP COMPANY,

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Three Sailings Every Month

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NEW YORK AND SAN JUAN, ARECIBO, MAYAGUEZ AND PONCE, PORTO RICO.

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MILLER, BULL & KNOWLTON, Agents,  
Hudson Building, 32 Broadway, N. Y.

## KANSAS CITY.

## Live Stock Review.

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 28, 1900.

The receipts with comparisons, as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Kansas City .....	53,700	44,800	19,100
Same week, 1899 .....	55,720	34,714	12,134
Same week, 1898 .....	40,404	35,901	28,473
Same week, 1897 .....	56,793	42,267	21,631
Same week, 1896 .....	37,811	40,204	7,103
Chicago .....	58,300	119,500	90,300
Omaha .....	21,000	37,100	45,100
St. Louis .....	17,400	20,700	9,100
St. Joseph .....	9,800	28,600	13,000
Total past week .....	160,200	250,700	176,600
Previous week .....	154,400	223,100	129,600
Same week, 1899 .....	158,000	243,100	121,300

Kansas City packers' slaughter:

Armour P'k'g Co. ....	11,736	15,053	5,649
Swift and Company ..	6,023	12,451	1,850
S. & S. Co. ....	6,441	1,899	2,414
Cudahy P'k'g Co. ....	2,601	4,152	941
Omaha P'k'g Co. ....	531	...	...
Fowler, Son & Co. ....	75	6,704	134
Small butchers .....	228	101	186

Total past week ..	27,987	40,360	11,174
Previous week ..	27,063	29,783	11,574
Same week, 1899 ..	28,746	30,939	8,770

**CATTLE.**—The past week was decidedly a bad one for shippers of cattle, the market, with the exception of a few heavy corn fed cattle, on nearly all grades touched the lowest point of the season. Some purchasers for Dawson City, Klondike, paid a premium of 15¢@20¢ per 100 lbs., for one lot of 136 head averaging about 1,600 lbs., paying \$5.90, and they seemed well pleased with their purchase. The choice corn fed cattle were in small supply and therefore, as before stated, held their own. Cattle from \$4.85 to \$5.35 suffered the most in the native division. Soft and winter fed beef cattle declined 25¢, good light cattle about 15¢. Native cows and heifers were at about the lowest point of the season. A draggy market all the week. Bulls were also dull, a few of 1,500 lbs. average sold at \$4.25, but in fact the larger bulk sold at a range of \$3.85 to \$2.85. Western range cattle were in fair supply, and the best of the heavy steers sold fairly well. A bunch of 109 head, 1,090 lbs. average, sold at \$5.37½, a bunch of 108 head of 1,191 lbs. average at \$5.25. Western cows, 947 lbs. average, sold at \$2.75. Western heifers of 664 lbs. average, at \$3.85. The quarantine division not so largely represented as in previous week, but the prices were fully, on most grades, 25¢ per 100 lbs. lower. Some idea of the sales of the steers made given as follows: A bunch of 92 head of 1,096 lbs. average, sold at \$3.62½; 116 head of 982 lbs. average, at \$3.45; a bunch of 122 head of 975 lbs. average, at \$3.40, and a bunch of 216 head of 760 lbs. average, at \$2.75. Some few cows of 900 lbs. average sold as high as \$3, several bunches at \$2.75, and one of 273 head of 770 lbs. average at \$2.55. Some heifers

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of 650 lbs. average at \$2.90. Some bulls, 1,350 lbs. average, at \$2.50. In the stocker and feeder market the receipts were very large, on one day between 14,000 and 15,000 stood in the yards waiting for buyers. The heavy feeders suffered very little on prices, they were scarce and in good demand, but there was a world of thin light stockers, on which after a break of 25¢ to 40¢ per 100 lbs., some 20,000 were shipped to the country. Last week 681 cars of shippers and feeders went to the country, against 593 for previous week and 604 cars for corresponding week one year ago. It is to be noted that the shipments of stockers to Iowa in the past week were the largest ever made from Kansas City. Fifty-six cars of fat cattle went to the seaboard, 57 previous week and 81 for corresponding week one year ago. Forty-three of these went to New York, 9 to Philadelphia and 7 to Boston. At the close of last week Cudahy was forced to shut down for a few days, so that he sent forward from Kansas City to Omaha to be slaughtered there 1,683 head. The other shippers were: Ackerman, 395; Kraus, 366; Schwarzschild, 684; Hall, 615; Hammond, 327; Armour, 266; Michael, 212, and Swift, 175.

This week's receipts for cattle: Monday, 4,756; Tuesday, 12,194. With the decidedly smaller receipts on Monday shippers were enabled to recover the 10¢ per 100 lbs. on the closing prices of the former week. Very few fat cattle on hand. Native cows and heifers also felt the shortage. A bunch of fancy heifers of 1,007 lbs. average selling at \$5.25. Bulls rather quiet, the bulk selling at about \$3.00. Range cattle only in fair demand and from 15¢ to 20¢ higher. The quarantine division not largely represented and prices little stronger, especially that on cows. On Tuesday, however, the large receipts enabled the purchasers to demoralize the market to last week's low prices on most grades, and Monday's 10¢ advance taken back without any compunction. The Eastern demand so far this week does not cut much of a figure. A bunch of 66 head, 1,545 lbs. average, beef steers sold at \$5.65, which was looked on as a decline of some 15¢ to 20¢ per 100 lbs. Some fair range cattle on market and Western steers of 1,234 lbs. average sold as high as \$5.25; Western cows, 946 lbs. average, at \$2.65; Western heifers, 489 lbs. average, at \$3.55. So far quarantine division show poorly for numbers, considering the large arrivals of former week. The low prices have decidedly shut off the arrivals, but large receipts may develop later in the week. The steers were of a poor order and we noticed among the sales 91 head of 1,017 lbs. average, \$3.70; 295 head of 901 lbs. average at \$3.35; a bunch of 112 of 816 lbs. average at

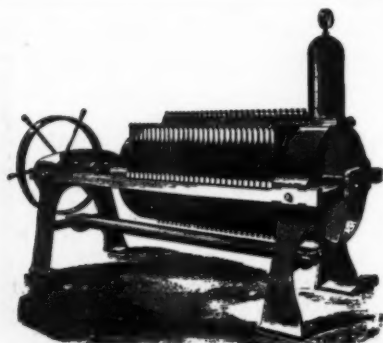
\$3.10. Cows are in better demand and a slight advance owing to scarcity; some of 996 lbs. average sold at \$3.10, the larger of the bulk being disposed of at \$2.70, while 75 of 682 lbs. average sold at \$2.25. Heifers of 710 lbs. average sold at \$3.00, of 1,430 lbs. average at \$2.65. The stocker and feeder market have advanced for the week some 15¢ to 25¢ per 100 lbs. The arrivals are not as heavy as usual, and the demand is very good; higher prices, however, may bring forward larger arrivals, and then the market may sag again, but so far this week it is satisfactory.

**HOGS.**—During the whole of the past week light hogs were very strong, and while a fluctuation in other grades, the tops of lights stood at \$5.30 without a shiver. Medium weights for week, in comparison with that of former, showed an advance from 5¢ to 7½¢, while lights showed an advance of 12½¢ per 100 lbs. Pigs were scarce and mostly dull. The quality for week fairly good, but too many heavy weights to suit the passing demand. Heavy hogs closed at \$5.00@5.12; medium hogs, \$5.10@5.25; light hogs, tops, \$5.30; bulk, \$5.20@5.25; with regular run of bulk \$5.05@5.20. Some 4,475 head went to outside purchasers, against 1,953 head past week, and 3,755 head corresponding week one year ago.

This week Monday's receipts, 2,625; Tuesday's, 11,795. Packers hesitated what price to pay on Monday—waited to see how Chicago would act, with a decline there of 10¢ to 15¢. Packers here wanted to follow, but the small receipts enabled shippers to fight such decline. Heavy hogs tipped \$5.10; medium, \$5.17½; lights, \$5.25; with hogs from \$1.60 to \$1.90 and \$5.05 to \$5.10. General bulk, \$5.05@5.15. On Tuesday speculators afraid, shippers indifferent, so that packers held the field with full 5¢ decline at closing hour. Heavy standing, \$5.07½; medium, \$5.15; lights, top for speculator, \$5.22½; for packer, \$5.20; general bulk, \$5.00@5.15, on better hogs than Monday's.

**SHEEP.**—Market for past week a bad one for shippers—even the stocker and feeder trade gave a lower value of some 25¢ to 30¢ per 100 lbs. Lambs broke badly and recorded a loss of 50¢ to 75¢ per 100 lbs.; with good muttons 25¢ to 35¢ per 100 lbs. At the lower figures a very quick market—the stocker trade being very brisk with large shipments, comparatively speaking, back to the country. Towards close of week may be noticed sales: Sixty-six Western lambs, 68 lbs., at \$4.50; 557 Utah lambs, 63 lbs., at \$4.65; 340 New Mexico muttons, 102 lbs., at \$3.60; 262 head Utah, 104 lbs., at \$3.60@4.10; Colorado, 118 lbs. average, at \$3.85.

This week's receipts so far light; Monday's, 2,664; Tuesday's, 3,406; mostly Utah sheep and Idaho lambs. On Tuesday a better feeling all round and quicker trading; quite a number of Nevada lambs sold at \$4.67½. Stocker and feeder trade very satisfactory at stronger prices. Among the sales: Four hundred and sixty-four Idaho lambs, 61 lbs., at \$4.60; 820 Idaho lambs, 60 lbs., at \$4.60; 131 Idaho muttons, 110 lbs., at \$3.50; 247 same, 94 lbs., at \$3.40, and 524 Utah sheep, 100 lbs. average, at \$3.55.



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Franklin Square,

NEW YORK CITY.



**SAUSAGES IN GERMANY.**

Consul-General Guenther writes from Frankfort, July 27, 1900:

At Zwischenahn, Grand Duchy of Oldenburg, the agrarians have formed a stock company for the manufacture of sausage and other articles of meat.

According to the "Butchers' Gazette," this company has repeatedly shipped sausage which was pronounced by the meat inspection at Brunswick as of inferior quality or as unfit for consumption. It seems that 1,000 pounds of sausage furnished by the company at Zwischenahn to a merchant were rejected by the inspectors. These 1,000 pounds of sausage, as also 100 pounds of red and liver sausage sold to a keeper of a restaurant, were pronounced as entirely unfit for consumption, and were destroyed.

Under date of July 24, 1900, Consul-General Guenther says:

The question whether the coloring of sausage is an adulteration has been denied by the penal court of Mannheim.

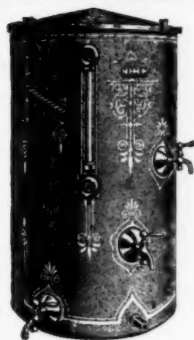
An importer of meats was sentenced to a fine of 30 marks (\$7.14), but on appeal was acquitted. The court held that in this case a coloring of American sausages did not constitute an adulteration of an article of food. The law could have made coloring an adulteration. This, however, is not the case. An adulteration would exist generally if a state of affairs were created which was not what was claimed. In this case, a method is used by which perfectly sound meat will preserve a healthy color for a long time and look appetizing. The meat remains faultless. The appeal was therefore sustained.

**AMERICAN LARD IN GERMANY.**

Consul-General Guenther sends the following, dated Frankfort, July 20, 1900:

The agrarians and some butchers of Germany are trying to create a popular prejudice against the consumption of American meats, and particularly of American lard. The report of the Board of Chemical Examiners of the city of Ulm (charged with the examination of adipose substances or Fettwaaren) is of interest in this connection. The report covers the examinations of the last two years, and, after stating that the custom authorities are required to take samples of all large shipments of foreign butter, cheese, margarin and hog's lard and have them examined, it says:

Samples of American lard are very often received, taken from shipments amounting to several hundreds of pounds. A thorough chemical examination shows that American lard is not only the same as German lard in regard to smell, taste and consistency, but that it frequently excels in dazzling white color. Among the several samples received, there was none to be objected to; the quality was faultless.

**A DISTINCT TRIUMPH**

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**CROSS OIL FILTER**

has been selected for the equipment of the Imperial Steel Works, owned and operated by the Japanese government.

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We guarantee these Filters to save 50 per cent. of oil bills and back our guarantee with a trial at our expense. Catalogue 23.

**THE BURT MFG. CO., Akron, Ohio, U. S. A.**

Largest Manufacturers of Oil Filters in the World.

**THE BELGIAN HARE FAD.**

In line with the editorial in The National Provisioner in its issue of August 4, on "The Hare Fever," the New York "Sun" of August 19, has the following to say of this fad, in a dispatch to that paper from Los Angeles, Cal.:

Less than a year ago the entire State was Belgian hare mad. Fanciers were importing animals from abroad and paying exorbitant prices for them; every man with a back yard soon had a sign stretched in front of his house with "Rabbitry" upon it; newspapers devoted special issues to the industry, and from every standpoint it promised to rival the mineral wealth of California as a builder up of magnificent fortunes. Now the bubble has broken and the agricultural and horticultural interests of southern California are threatened with a Belgian hare pest. The effort to create a demand for the hare for food purposes was not successful and the present market prices are considerably less than is required for feed alone and the industry is profitless and discouraging. It is for this reason that many breeders who have become disgusted at the almost utter lack of a market for their hares are secretly, and in some instances openly, turning them loose to forage on the country in order to avoid the expense of feeding them.

The menace in this condition of affairs will perhaps be understood better when it is stated that there are probably more than 100,000 hares in this State at present. The Belgian hare industry in this region has been remarkable for its wonderful growth and the number of people who have been engaged in it, and for the startling fecundity shown by the hare in this climate. The alluring prices obtained for breeding stock by those who were early in the business tempted thousands to start rabbitries who lacked the proper means

to care for the stock, and in many instances no idea of the cost or labor involved.

For months prices were readily paid that were out of all reason. The business assumed gigantic proportions in this city during the last few months of 1899 and the first few months of the present year. In February a mammoth exposition of rabbits was held here at which thousands of animals were exhibited which was attended by fanciers from every part of the country. At this exposition it is said that \$325 was paid for a single animal, while for imported stock as high as \$650 has been paid in this city. Los Angeles became the recognized center of the rabbit industry and orders were filed from every part of the United States for fine specimens for breeding purposes.

But the great majority of breeders were raising their stock for market purposes, relying on the statements of glib-tongued dealers that the cost of raising the hare to market size was trifling compared with the immense profits that would accrue. But epicures did not take kindly to the hare as food. Some of the hotels used to make a feature of a Belgian hare part of the menu while the winter visitors were here, but the high priced market that was prophesied did not occur and the time has long since passed when it paid to raise them for purely breeding purposes. Of late owners of stock have been willing to trade or sell for little or nothing because of the feeding expense entailed in keeping them.

The fecundity of the hare in this climate is beyond all expectations of the pioneers in the industry. One rabbit in this city in fourteen months raised 120 young, and there are from 50,000 to 75,000 animals in this county alone. Not only do they multiply at a wonderful rate, but they are hardy and will do well in the open. The coyotes and wildcats, which are natural enemies to the rabbit family, have been nearly exterminated. In years gone the jack rabbit and cottontail have been a great menace to planters, and it is only a few years since that annual rabbit drives were held at which thousands of the bunnies were rounded up and slaughtered.

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Parchment  
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Fifteenth Year

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# Tallow, Stearine, Soap

## WEEKLY REVIEW.

**TALLOW.**—It is hard to get any comfort out of the developments in the market this week. Affairs generally are pretty slack, and the market is supported with difficulty. So far as concerns any new bearings this week upon the position, they must be characterized as portending a situation more in buyer's favor. We could not make out last week why some of the traders held firm views over tallow, and we expressed then our belief that unless conditions of demand changed, and of which there was only a possibility with cooler weather, that the market could not be supported. The additional weak features this week are found in the situation of the ocean freight market, lower English cables, absence of export demand and conservative buying of the home trade. There is simply no English demand, while the London sale on Wednesday showed 6d decline and where only 400 casks were sold out of 2,250 casks offered, showing that there is very little disposition to take supplies there. There is a little figuring on the part of France and Germany over supplies of tallow here, but nothing results and for the reason that freight room is too high. It is said that ocean accommodation has gone up within a few days fully 40 per cent., and that there is very little of it offered this side of October, and on account of the close absorption of the tonnage for use by the government through the China trouble. It must be conceded that without export demand that the tallow market has poor prospects. Hopes had been indulged in that with cooler weather the foreigners would more freely buy tallow, that the Continental markets want it and would pay firm prices for it with a normal freight market is altogether probable, but the cost of tallow with the current rates of freight would be against trading. A settlement of the China trouble in the near future, and which looks more likely within a few days than before, would impart more vitality to many articles of merchandise, including tallow. If this export demand is to keep out and the situation for tallow to depend upon the moods of home trade buyers, we think the future of the beef fat is, to say the least, not at all encouraging. The tallow market, in our opinion, has been supported latterly, but upon rather a nominal basis, more from the fact that there has not been much of a supply, as the melters

have been kept busy in filling orders for tierced goods, contracted for two or three weeks since to the extent of 3,000 to 4,000 tierces, for export, and which under ordinary circumstances would have improved affairs, have not done more than, since, to cause steady holding. There is no reason to expect other than conservative buying from the home soapmakers, and because of the approaching period for more active and general makes of cottonseed oil soaps. The steadily more numerous makers of them and the active competition in marketing them, whereby cheap prices come about and small margins of profit, and through which their makers are likely to figure very close over the prices of raw materials. The country made comes in very moderately, and is closely taken up at essentially the prices of the previous week. Up to this writing there have been no sales of city in hogsheads; the last sale was in the previous week at 47-16c, and this is the nominal price as yet. City in tierces is held by the melters at 47c; there is no demand at all just now for it, and any price is nominal. The most important movement this week is in edible tallow on demands from the Continent, with fully 1,000 tierces taken at 57c. Of country made sales for the week of 180,000 lbs., various grades, at 47c@48c, as to quality.

**OLEO STEARINE.**—The tone has been a little better this week; it has been encouraged by a steadier lard market and the fact that the supplies of the stearine have been moderate. However, there is no marked animation to trading or more than a conservative feeling generally over affairs. There is required a decidedly firm course of the lard market to materially stimulate affairs, and the month of September, in which better conditions are looked for in connection with the hog fat, is awaited with some little interest as to its developments. Sales in New York of 75,000 lbs. at 77c.

**LARD STEARINE.**—There is not much of a supply, or for that matter much of a demand, and the situation seems to hold along fairly steady. When the goods are wanted it is found a firm rate has to be paid for them, and 200 tierces were sold this week at 87c.

**GREASE.**—Some of the soap grades have had more demand this week, but as a whole the market has been rather slow. As a whole it has been fairly well supported when sales have occurred, but there is a good deal of

**WELCH  
&  
WELCH  
SOAP MATERIALS  
Tallow  
AND  
Grease  
121 BROAD STREET  
NEW YORK**

stock here upon a wholly nominal basis of values as awaiting demands. "A" white quoted at 47c, "B" white at 47c@48c, yellow at 47c@48c, bone at 47c@48c, and house at 47c@48c. The West does not report much life to its trading, while holding its prices as in the previous week.

**GREASE STEARINE.**—There is little desire to buy, and rarely sales of more than small lots are reported. Business in all fats seems to await cooler weather; meanwhile prices are undecided. Nominal figures are, white at 47c@48c and yellow at 47c.

**LARD OIL.**—As cool weather approaches there appears to be more of a stir on the part of the large manufacturers over obtaining supplies, and there has been more done this week. The fact that the lard market has held up fairly well has assured the larger buyers of the oil, who have been meeting for it steady prices. Quotations are 54c@55c.

(For Friday's Closings, see page 42.)

It is reported that the sum of \$400,000 has been reserved by the Babbitt soap concern for a single year's advertising. This amount of nearly a half million is to be used in giving a systematic publication of the merits of Babbitt's soap, in trade journals, religious periodicals, magazines, etc. A large advertising department has been set up to create, write and place various kinds of advertising projects, all, however, to be in harmony with the dignity and character of this soapmaking house.

Articles of incorporation of the Bellis Bros. & Pate Company have been filed in the County Clerk's office in Louisville, Ky. The capital stock is \$20,000, divided into shares of \$100 each. The incorporators are C. M. Pate, 100 shares; F. C. Bellis, 50 shares; Ernest A. Bellis, 50 shares. The object of the company is to manufacture soap, oils and candles.

The Capital Soap Works, Salem, Ore., closed several months ago, is again open. Charles H. Muths has taken full charge and will conduct the business.

**WELCH, HOLME & CLARK CO.**  
383 WEST STREET, - - - - - NEW YORK

TALLOW

**SOAP MATERIALS**

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....CHEMICALS....

CAUSTIC SODA  
BORAX

COCOANUT OIL  
PALM OIL

PURE ALKALI  
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COTTONSEED OIL  
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Curve line track in position.

#### COCOANUT OIL AND ITS PURIFICATION.

Cocoonut oil, the industrial importance of which has much increased during the last twenty years, is obtained from the seeds of *Cocos nucifera*, an immense palm tree which grows on the sea-coast everywhere within the tropics, especially in the islands of the Pacific Ocean. The fruit is a drupe, oval, elliptical and triangular, as big as a man's head, and with a fibrous sarcocarp. The ovoid endocarp is bony, pierced at the base with three holes. It encloses a large kernel, the albumen of which at an early stage is only a process of formation, the external part only being hard and the rest consisting of a white, sugary, but slightly bitter liquid. At maturity the albumen is solid and white, and contains about 50 per cent. of an edible oil. This oil is colorless and liquid at the temperature of the tropics, but solid in our climate. It is obtained from the seeds by pressure. The white opaque oil has a crystalline appearance and fuses at 21–23 deg. C. When fresh it has very little taste or smell, but it turns rancid very quickly. It is hardly soluble in alcohol, and with alkalis gives a white soap, which is light, dry and brittle, and very lathering. It contains at least six fatty acids—caproic, caprylic, capric, laurostearic, myristic and palmitic.

When cocoonut oil or copra arrives in the market it is nearly always rancid. Many means of purifying it have been tried, and the following, due to Messrs. Bang & Ruffin, is the latest, and has, it is said, been eminently successful in removing the products of rancidification, yielding a product absolutely free both from color and from taste. Now the rancid oil contains, first, all free volatile acids which may have originally existed in the fresh oil. The amount of these is very variable, and may even exceed 10 per cent. It also contains traces of a neutral compound possessing a strongly marked odor. This compound results evidently from the oxidation of caprylic and caprinic glycerides, for, when saponified, they give rise to a volatile acid having a very penetrating and disagreeable smell. There are also present in the rancid oil very varying proportions of coloring matters and an alkaloidal substance of extremely evil odor and a bitter taste. It is to this last that the bad taste and smell of the oil are chiefly due.

The first step in Bang and Ruffin's process consists in getting rid of this alkaloidal body. The oil is stirred up, at a temperature not exceeding 100 deg. C., with water containing about one-half per cent. of mineral acid, preferably oil of vitriol. The excess of acid and the salts formed are then washed away with water. When the alkaloid has been removed, the oil is already fit for many industrial purposes, soapmaking, for example; in fact, for most non-comestible uses. The subsequent steps in the complete purification would themselves eliminate the alkaloid, but they would have to be unduly prolonged if that substance were not removed with acid at the outset. The alkaloid having been removed, the next step is to remove the free fatty acids. This is done by treatment with perfectly dry powdered quicklime. This substance does its work rapidly and efficiently, and without wasting any of the oil by saponification, as would be the case if milk of lime, or any mixture of

lime with water was employed. Besides, the neutralization of the free fatty acids can be made very rapid by adding the dry quicklime to the oil previously heated to 100 deg. C., and even then no loss by saponification takes place. Vigorous stirring with the lime still further quickens the process. The lime-salts being formed in the solid state, too, their removal is perfectly easy. The final step is to remove the neutral compound above alluded to as existing in the rancid oil, as the dry quicklime bleaches the oil at the same time that it removes the free fatty acids, and consists of treating the oil with a dilute solution of carbonate of soda. This, although used too weak to saponify the oil, has that effect on the odoriferous compound in question, forming with it a soluble alkaline salt which is then got rid of by washing with water.

Slaked lime answers as well as quicklime for the removal of the fatty acids, and is even preferable to the anhydrous oxide, as it can be more finely powdered. The action of the lime takes a few hours only. The carbonate of soda is used of 2 per cent. strength at a temperature of 100 deg. C., stirring constantly until all smell has vanished. The various lime and other soaps formed during the process can be used for the preparation of the fatty acids they contain by decomposing them with a dilute mineral acid. The lime salts are, of course, removed from the oil with a filter-press.—Oils, Colours and Dry-saltries.

#### WHITE WAX GRAIN SOAP.

To get a good settled soap with a soft feel, it is necessary, above all things, to make up the fat properly. If too much palmseed oil is used, the soap will come out rough and brittle, and if only hard stearine fats are employed, or too little palmseed oil, the soap cracks when stocked. It is therefore advisable to use liquid fats with the above, such as cottonseed oil, or lardaceous fats, such as good kitchen grease. The following fat recipe, says the "Seifensieder," gives a very fine soap:

	Pounds.
Tallow .....	345
Cottonseed oil .....	400
Palmseed oil .....	700

The tallow is first put into the pan, melted with direct steam, and then treated with 15 deg. B. soda lye, added in small lots at a time. Weak lyes should always be employed for the saponification of tallows and similar fats, as the process then goes on more quickly than with strong lyes. When the mass begins to be pasty, stronger lye can be added, say, 20 deg. B. If, however, this lye is put in too quickly, the paste breaks up, and can only be restored by long boiling, with the addition of water. When the paste is quite clear and properly fitted, 250 lbs. of 36 deg. B. lye are put into the pan, and then the cottonseed oil. After two hours' good boiling of this to destroy the coloring matter in the oil, the lye for saponifying the palmseed oil is added—about 300 lbs. of it at 36 deg. B.—together with 50 lbs. of carbonate of soda and 10 of salt. This boiling is done over a naked fire to prevent saponification of the cottonseed oil, which would happen if the contents of the pan were diluted by using direct steam. When

the two hours are up, and the extra lye is in, the palmseed oil is added, and saponified with direct steam. The soap is then boiled for a time and brought to touch. The soda and salt are added to prevent the soap from getting too thick. This will always happen with a soap free from salts in the presence of pure caustic alkali, as soon as the water added in the lye brings the yield above 150 per cent., especially when there is not quite enough free caustic alkali to saponify all the fat. When the soap has been brought to touch it is re-larged with 18 deg. B. brine, till it falls from the spatula in short flakes, and feels just wet between the fingers. The grain, too, in the pan shows the dark paste at intervals among it. After another half hour, allowed to give the soap time to sink, the pan is covered up. The soap is, after twenty-four hours' standing, removed from the paste and molded. With careful work, avoiding the formation of froth, and using concentrated lyes to saponify the vegetable fats, a good product can always be expected.—Soapmaker and Perfumer.

#### AMERICAN PRODUCTS AT PARIS.

From an eloquent letter by a correspondent of The New York "Times" at the Paris Exposition, on the subject of food at the big fair, we excerpt these scintillating paragraphs:

The bonbon plays a great and a very serious role in the social arrangements of the year at christenings and marriages. Here are gigantic bouquets of lilac, the blossoms of which are all dragées, but so closely imitated from nature as to be quite deceptive. Here is an explosive shell of bonbons which burst at M. Loubet's feet when he visited the section and caused the President to say facetiously that a few such bombs were needed in China. And here is a veritable garden of flowers preserved in sugar, roses and violets, mint and yellow broom, carnations, vervain and acacia. Their delicate tints will haunt you in spite of the deep Rembrandt-like browns, yellows, and blacks surrounding them in the showcases, where are piled up Gargantuan pasties of foie gras, tons of truffles glittering like black diamonds, glass columns of oil and vinegar, where you may listen to the "symphony of the cheeses," to the deep toned 'cello-like harmonies of broad hams and robust bacon.

The only other food section which is worthy of careful notice is that of the United States. England, of course, sends some of her specialties in the way of sauces and jams, but she has not put forth a really representative effort. America, on the contrary, has a most brilliant show. A whole afternoon may be amusingly and instructively spent in pulling the bell handles which cause all those delightful little models of harvesting machines to respond to the electric motor. One is tempted to fall into a bad pun about what America can't can. Of course it is not at this exhibition that her canned meats and the rest need to establish their reputation.

The Iowa Farm and Cattle Company has filed articles of incorporation. It has an authorized capital stock of \$500,000. The incorporators and directors are: Mayor J. J. Hartenbower, ex-Governor Frank D. Jackson, Sidney A. Foster, of the Royal Mutual Union Life Association, Des Moines; W. B. Wyman, a capitalist who recently removed to Des Moines from Sheldon; Dr. J. H. Wintrod, Benson Jackson, J. W. Lobb, R. F. Longley and L. M. Sanford, well known Des Moines real estate men. Mr. Hartenbower is president, Dr. Wintrod vice-president, L. M. Sanford secretary, B. F. Longley treasurer, and Mr. Lobb general manager.

\* The Vinemont Canning & Provision Co., of Cullman, Ala., has been incorporated with a capital of \$25,000 to extend the business.

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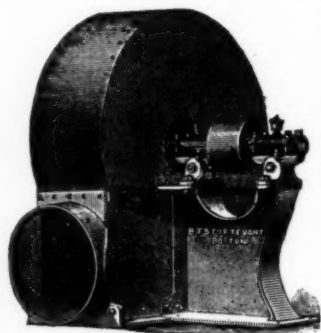
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to enlarge the dairy interest of Oregon. Since leaving America, I have been to Honolulu, Manila, Japan and China, and everywhere I found people using imported butter. The steamers on the Pacific use it in great quantities, and all the foreigners in all the places mentioned, and many natives use it. In Japan, butter from Sweden in 1-lb. cans retails for 45 cents, gold, per pound. This great butter market by all the rules of economy should be supplied from Western Oregon and Washington. You are making no mistake in your good work to make Oregon a great dairy State, and I write you of my observations as a word of encouragement. If Oregon is thoroughly aroused to its opportunity in this line, it will leap to the front as one of the greatest dairy States in America. Wishing you health and prosperity, I am, yours truly,

"H. B. Miller."

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ers from all parts of the Southwest were present. Among the amusements was an address by Chief White Eagle of the Poncha Indians, a ball game, horse races, and Indian dances.

\* Articles of incorporation of the Iowa Stock Food Co. have been filed. The company are to manufacture food for cattle, hogs and poultry, and its place of business is Des Moines. The incorporators are Floyd Davis, state chemist; Dr. J. I. Gibson, state veterinarian, and D. B. Lyons. The paid-up capital stock is \$10,000.

\* Oklahoma City, O. T., is to have a packinghouse, the details having been recently arranged between J. W. Hofer, who has been in the packinghouse business for a number of years at St. Joseph, Mo., and the committee of the city club. The city is to furnish a site for the plant. Work is to begin at once, and it

is intended to have the business in operation inside of three months.

\* Wallabout pier, the Brooklyn (N. Y.) terminal for the Pennsylvania railroad, is being generally used by produce and meat dealers, the latter having arranged, upon the opening of the station for service, to have their carloads brought immediately from Jersey City to the market. Egg and dairy merchants also receive their goods at this pier, which are packed in refrigerated cars.

\* It is reported from Carlsbad, N. M., that the movement of fat cattle will begin earlier this year than last by at least a month. Many shipments will be made early in September. This is owing to the abundant and frequent rains which have visited the valley during the spring and summer. North of here toward Amarillo, for nearly 200 miles, the prairie is green as far as the eye can see.

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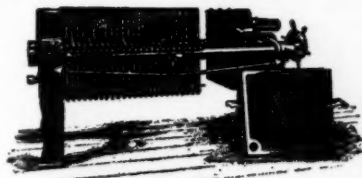
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to a Blue Book recently published regard to trade marks and registration in Germany, foreigners, so long as they have a place of business in Germany, are entitled to as much protection as the Germans themselves. If, however, the applicant conducts his business solely from abroad, protection is entirely dependent upon reciprocity of trade mark rights with his country.—Oils, Colours and Drysalteries.

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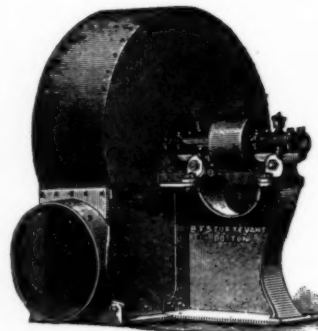
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\* At the recent Cattlemen's picnic at Kingmans, Kan., during two days, there was an attendance of 24,000, and prominent cattle deal-

## USE THE "HAM & BEEF" RETAINER AND SAVE MONEY

THE HAM CASING COMPANY, PATENTEES AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS,  
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ers from all parts of the Southwest were present. Among the amusements was an address by Chief White Eagle of the Poncha Indians, a ball game, horse races, and Indian dances.

\* Articles of incorporation of the Iowa Stock Food Co. have been filed. The company are to manufacture food for cattle, hogs and poultry, and its place of business is Des Moines. The incorporators are Floyd Davis, state chemist; Dr. J. I. Gibson, state veterinarian, and D. B. Lyons. The paid-up capital stock is \$10,000.

\* Oklahoma City, O. T., is to have a packinghouse, the details having been recently arranged between J. W. Hoefer, who has been in the packinghouse business for a number of years at St. Joseph, Mo., and the committee of the city club. The city is to furnish a site for the plant. Work is to begin at once, and it

is intended to have the business in operation inside of three months.

\* Wallabout pier, the Brooklyn (N. Y.) terminal for the Pennsylvania railroad, is being generally used by produce and meat dealers, the latter having arranged, upon the opening of the station for service, to have their carloads brought immediately from Jersey City to the market. Egg and dairy merchants also receive their goods at this pier, which are packed in refrigerated cars.

\* It is reported from Carlsbad, N. M., that the movement of fat cattle will begin earlier this year than last by at least a month. Many shipments will be made early in September. This is owing to the abundant and frequent rains which have visited the valley during the spring and summer. North of here toward Amarillo, for nearly 200 miles, the prairie is green as far as the eye can see.

## Cottonseed and Linseed Oil Mill Machinery.

**FILTER PRESSES for all purposes**

Steam and Power PUMPS for All Purposes.

BOILER FEED PUMPS, HYDRAULIC  
PUMPS, AIR PUMPS, VACUUM  
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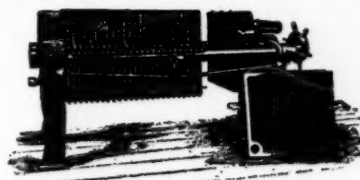
FEED WATER HEATERS

using exhaust steam, and supply boilers with pure hot water.

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## ANTINONNIN

Hygienic Protective,  
Deodorizer, Disinfectant,  
Parasiticide.

Prevents the growth and propagation of fungi, mildew, dry-rot, etc., and all destructive and deleterious fungi in buildings and human habitations.

Cellars and walls of Packing and Slaughterhouses, etc., are washed with watery solutions 1:100, by which means fungi are destroyed and the formation of mold is effectually prevented.

It keeps walls and vaults free from dampness, removes unwholesome odors from gutters, stables, closets, prevents woodwork from rotting or becoming moldy.

Antinonnin is POSITIVELY DEVOID OF ALL ODOR; it is NOT VOLATILE, like most anti-parasitic remedies; it is SOLUBLE IN WATER, and READILY PENETRATES wood.

It is generally employed in the form of a solution of one pound Antinonnin to from five to fifteen gallons of water or whitewash.

FOR LITERATURE and SAMPLES APPLY TO

EDWARD H. BUEHLER,  
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**FARBENFABRIKEN OF ELBERFELD CO.,**

(SELLING AGENTS FOR THE U. S.)

P. O. BOX 2660.

40 STONE ST., NEW YORK.

# Swift's

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She has too investigating a turn of mind for that.

The American housewife relies upon her own judgment. She approves or disapproves as she views an article.

Advertising will arrest a woman's attention quicker than a man's. That is the reason we spend so much money advertising Swift's Premium Hams and Bacon and Silver Leaf Lard. We know that advertising will make the housewife ask for them at the market. She is sure to be pleased with their quality and becomes a regular customer of the dealer who is carrying Swift's Premium goods.

It does not pay to push unknown goods. A dealer who does so is losing valuable time and valuable customers. No brands are better known than those bearing the name of Swift.

Swift and Company

Chicago

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St. Louis

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St. Paul



## THE COLONIAL FROZEN MEAT TRADE.

A Chat With Mr. W. A. Benn.

[By our Special ("British Australian") Commissioner.]

After an absence of three years, Mr. W. A. Benn, well known throughout Australia as the manager of the Australian Chilling and Freezing Company's works, at Aberdeen, New South Wales, is now on a flying visit to England, his main object being to interview the London Board with reference to the state of affairs generally in the colony and to the proposed operations of the company. Mr. Benn has been connected with the Australasian colonies since 1860, when he went out to New Zealand and engaged in pastoral pursuits. After a lengthened experience he visited both North and South America, and returned to New Zealand in 1866. With occasional visits to England, he remained there until 1890, when he went to New South Wales to take charge of the works with which his name is now so intimately associated. Mr. Benn can recall the time when, prior to the experimental shipment of frozen mutton to England in 1882, he sold thousands of sheep at 9d. to 10d. a piece. Land at this time went up enormously in value, and thousands of acres of good pastoral land which could have been purchased for 50s. and acre, were run up to as much as £10 an acre.

The freezing works which owe so much of their success to the able management of Mr. Benn are situated on the Hunter River, some 87 miles north of Newcastle and about 200 miles north of Sydney. These works draw their supplies of stock from the northern, central and northwestern districts of New South Wales, and also from the Darling Downs and the southern portion of Queensland. The capacity of the works is equal to 100 head of cattle and 1,500 sheep a day, with storage room for 60,000 carcasses of mutton. They are fitted with all the most modern appliances for canning, manure making, and, in fact, for utilizing all the by-products to the best advantage. A dairy factory is also run by the same company in the Hunter district. The works were opened in 1891.

Asked as to the success of these, Mr. Benn said:

"The very severe droughts which have visited New South Wales during the last five years have proved a serious drawback to the operations of the company. Owing to the bad seasons the price of stock has been so enormously high that exports of frozen mutton to the United Kingdom have practically ceased. We have not a pound of meat at present on the way to this country. The Cape has lately been a far better customer, and the troops massing in China will largely have to be fed from Australian supplies."

"Then do I understand that with the rates at present ruling in London it would not pay to send your frozen mutton to the English market?"

"That is so. Rather, perhaps, I should say that we can get better prices elsewhere. Australia occupies a far better position than New Zealand for supplying the outside markets. New Zealand, for instance, has not been able to supply the Cape, owing to the fact that the steamers run direct to England via Cape Horn. Australia, on the other hand, has been in a position to meet South African requirements to a nicety. At the Cape and Natal they want small supplies only, owing to the lack of cold storage accommodations, and as we have a weekly service, we can keep them well supplied."

"What do you mean by a weekly service?"

"Well, we have the Aberdeen line of steamers, the Lund line, the Gulf line, and the White Star line, which practically gives a

weekly service, in addition to occasional tramps."

"What are the prices you have been getting at the Cape?"

"It would be difficult to say; but you may put it down as quite 1d. per lb. better than in London. Some short time ago frozen mutton went up in the English market to 4½d. per lb. It has never touched that at the Cape, but, generally speaking, the average price is better."

"Do you think that the frozen meat trade will increase in volume?"

"Yes, Australia is eminently a pastoral country, and after such a long period of drought we have a right to look forward to a succession of good seasons, but there is much lee-way to make up. Take New South Wales, for instance: In 1891 there were over 60,000,000 of sheep in that colony, now there are not 30,000,000. But there is no reason why we should not be able to stock up again. As a matter of fact, there are to-day only as many sheep in the whole of Australia as there were in New South Wales eight years ago."

"Surely that does not say much for the future of the frozen meat trade."

"There is no reason why we should not build the stock up again. At the same time there is no disputing the fact that our shipments to England will be on a much reduced scale for several years to come."

"That will give the River Plate its chance again."

"Quite so. New Zealand has attained about her maximum. I don't think she will increase any more, but the Plate is capable of enormous expansion. Australia is simply dependent upon good seasons. Whereas in a good season you can carry two or three sheep to an acre, in bad seasons you can only carry three or four to a mile. Unfortunately there is no provision made in Australia for the future, as is the case in New Zealand. The farmers trust in Providence, and when the bad times come they curse Providence instead of blaming themselves for their own improvidence. Take the Hunter Valley, for instance. There is more good ground in that part of Australia than in all New Zealand put together, and yet I don't suppose that one acre out of 5,000 is under cultivation—I mean laid down to lucerne or fodder crops."

"But the drought is practically over now, and Australia ought to rejoice."

"It is over for a time. We thought it was over in June last year, but we had a terrible summer. From November to April, in fact, right up to June we had terribly hot, dry weather, then some rain fell, and when I left the colony in June the paddocks were looking splendid."

"Do you think that we shall ever get chilled meat from Australia and New Zealand?"

"I don't think so. The distance is too great, for one thing, and there are many reasons why it will be impossible to carry chilled meat successfully. There is the difficulty of getting it into storage, the extra rail carriage, the extra freight, and the very careful regulation of temperature on board ship. Even if you did succeed in bringing chilled meat from the colonies, it would have to be sold immediately on arrival. With America, of course, it is different. The wholesale people order what they want, and I believe the meat is practically sold before it arrives in this country."

"What about the tinned meat industry?"

"Stock at present is so very dear in New South Wales, and in practically all the colonies except some parts of Northern Queensland, that it cannot be bought to tin. Only what are known as the by-products of the frozen meat trade pay to tin."

"Have the colonies done well out of the army contracts?"

"Yes, they have supplied all that was possible; but had the price of stock been lower, of course they could have supplied very much more."

"Then, generally speaking, Mr. Benn, I gather that the Australian squatters will have to look to their stock, and considerably increase the same before they can hold their own against the River Plate as suppliers alike of fresh and tinned meats?"

"That is so. I reckon that our shipments must show a considerable falling off for several years to come—until, in fact, the stock has been replenished."

"Is your stay in England a long one?"

"Not by any means. I am off again by the Ophir on September 14, and maybe before I depart I may have some information to give about future developments so far as my own company is concerned."

## EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS.

The exports of pork, bacon, hams and lard from principal Atlantic ports, their destination and a comparative summary for the week ending Aug. 25, 1900, are as follows:

### PORK, BARRELS.

	Week Aug. 25, 1900.	Week Aug. 26, 1899.	Nov. 1, 1899, to Aug. 25, 1900.
U. Kingdom...	1,366	1,283	54,596
Continent....	732	150	31,184
S. & C. Am....	1,051	563	20,109
West Indies...	2,410	1,505	84,408
Br. No. Am.			
Colonies....	283	25	7,486
Other countries	.....	.....	1,583
Totals.....	5,842	3,526	199,166

### BACON AND HAMS, LBS.

U. Kingdom...	15,371,427	16,535,639	576,100,677
Continent....	2,591,887	1,862,315	87,419,215
S. & C. Am....	61,275	31,531	4,061,380
W. Indies....	137,173	52,600	10,043,174
Br. No. Am.			
Colonies....	21,400	7,000	80,050
Other countries	1,600	4,900	936,700
Totals.....	18,184,764	18,493,985	679,241,196

### LARD, LBS.

U. Kingdom...	4,502,639	4,118,037	220,408,922
Continent....	6,888,247	2,830,305	260,256,916
S. & C. Am....	281,210	90,400	17,448,395
W. Indies....	617,950	288,750	24,351,935
Br. No. Am.			
Colonies....	320		156,009
Other countries	.....	20,700	2,486,290
Totals.....	12,290,426	7,348,192	525,088,467

Recapitulation of week's exports ending Aug. 25, 1900:

From	Pork, Bbls.	Bacon and Hams, Lbs.	Lard, Lbs.
New York....	4,456	6,216,000	5,521,200
Boston.....	472	7,177,150	2,394,900
Portland, Me.	.....	.....	.....
Philadelphia.	600	445,815	.....
Baltimore....	262	1,067,861	3,195,940
Norfolk.....	.....	.....	594,973
New Orleans.	52	122,975	270,000
Montreal.....	.....	3,154,963	403,414
St. John, N.B.	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	5,842	18,184,764	12,290,427

### COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.

	Nov. 1, 1899, to Aug. 25, 1900.	Nov. 1, 1898, to Aug. 26, 1899.	Decrease.
Pork, lbs.....	39,833,200	47,968,600	8,135,400
Bacon & ham.	679,241,196	768,036,679	88,795,483
Lard, lbs.....	525,088,467	582,694,479	57,606,012

## Patents in Germany.

According to a Blue Book recently published with regard to trade marks and registration in Germany, foreigners, so long as they have a place of business in Germany, are entitled to as much protection as the Germans themselves. If, however, the applicant conducts his business solely from abroad, protection is entirely dependent upon reciprocity of trade mark rights with his country.—Oils, Colours and Drysalteries.

Read The National Provisioner.

# Cottonseed Oil

The National Provisioner is an Official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

## WEEKLY REVIEW.

*Quotations by the gallon, in barrels, in New York, except for crude in bulk, tank cars, which are the prices at the mills.*

The week has shown much slacker conditions all around, with some little reaction to easier prices over both the old and new crop deliveries, which latter had had in the previous week a substantial advance in prices. The exporters attempted to get a little October oil, but they found the mills still scared over selling it, while where there was an inclination to listen to negotiations at all for that month it was only as prices were offered so materially above the rates prevailing on the November delivery that trading was confined to a few special requirements, while the other shippers who wanted the new crop gave their orders to November delivery. This November delivery, while it is about  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ above the price paid for it at the beginning of the dealings in it, yet it is  $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ lower than in the previous week, while substantially 1¢ under the October month. The export demand for the later shipment has been for much lighter quantities this week, while in the previous week it was the largest for this season; it came mainly from Continental sources and from the soap people there. It was clear that foreign sources generally had been impressed with the unfavorable conditions of the cotton crop in this country, and the probabilities of high prices for seed at least for the early part of the season, and that they felt little risk by contracting for new crop oil at current prices; besides they had allowed their accumulations of old oil to run so low by reason of the comparatively full prices for it at marketable points that they will have about all they can do to bridge over to the new crop season, indeed if they are not compelled to buy the old oil before they can get deliveries of the new crop. The fact that some of the orders coming here, rather than directed to their usual sources for completion showed that England was unwilling to negotiate ahead even at the current relative basis of values, and that all around there was a nervous feeling over deliveries and prices of oil this side of January. It was supposed by some of the mills that they had a few days since a good trading basis at 30¢ for prime yellow, new crop deliveries, in New York; there was then a little more assurance over cotton crop prospects than at present; the foreigners then bought all of the offerings at that price; it has looked since as though the foreigners were going to get the advantages they had in the previous season, when they rushed in to buy in its early part and secured large contracts for deliveries through the season at much lower prices than prevailed at any time subsequently. But the mills have more recently become very careful sellers, even though they found the shippers willing to pay an advance for the new crop on the inside price prevailing less than a couple of weeks since. At this writing  $31\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ is the prevailing rate for November delivery of prime yellow in New York, while it is doubtful if October delivery could be touched under  $32\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. But these figures are  $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ lower than in the previous week. The latest re-

ports concerning the cotton crop were that although the drouth had been partly broken in some of the middle Atlantic sections, and that there were possibilities of slightly improved conditions for the staple, yet it is taken into consideration that the crop must be badly damaged in those States, while it will undoubtedly be a late one, while the latest Government report shows this. Moreover there is a good deal of nervousness on the part of the mills who must have seed against their sales of new crop oil, while the planters are evidently taking advantage of it. Reports again this week said that up to \$16 per ton had been paid for seed in the Carolinas; while in Texas, where the cotton crop promises better than any other section, some prices paid for the seed would cost 25¢ to produce the crude oil. Another contingency over this new crop oil is the possibility concerning old oil; while demands for this old oil have naturally been comparatively unimportant from shippers, who want, if possible, to save the difference between the values of it and new crop deliveries, there is recognized the fact that stocks of it are very moderate, and that there is every probability of its being closely absorbed before new crop appears in material marketable quantities, even if demands do not go beyond their current moderate order, while that if lard should ad-

vance through September, and which seems to be counted upon by most of the traders in it, that the compound lard trading would be quickened in a degree to making an absolute scarcity of old oil before the new season, and that the earlier new crop deliveries might be additionally beneficially influenced. However, while old oil is well situated statistically for firm prices as well as a bearing upon the values of early deliveries of new crop oil, yet it would seem as though there would be a feeling against developing strength for the oil and on the part of the mills, because of its effect upon new crop seed, or at least more than temporarily. Another point that must be considered in connection with this season's marketing of seed is that it is likely to show the effects of the drouth in these middle Atlantic States, while it is well recognized that there is less than the ordinary quantity of oil produced from drouth affected seed. In Texas, on the other hand, there has been too much rain in some sections; on the whole, however, it is believed that seed in that State is well up to the average in quality; the prices there will be, of course, in some degree influenced by the developments in other sections and the naturally exalted ideas of planters after a season of high prices. So far as concerns demands for old oil this week, they have been, as before indicated, of a very conservative order; but the outside lots were well gathered in by the trading previously, while its prices have been held steady this week, and no especial effort made to sell it. The compound lard makers have had a very moderate order of trading in their product, and have wanted little of the oil; a firmer lard market would invigorate their movements. The tallow markets of the country this week are barely sustained; there is no snap to trading in them, but the melters generally believe that cooler weather will bring export buying, while it is

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a fact that export business is needed to support prices for the beef fat, since the home soap makers are having increasing competition in their manufactured goods business, while they are compelled to sell at a small margin of profit and are, consequently, figuring very close over the prices of raw materials. There was a limited quantity of crude in tanks offered from Alabama this week at 24½¢, for September delivery; it had 24c bid; the mills as a whole have variable views over crude, ranging from 23c to 25c, while for the most part as yet unwilling to sell. The sales in New York for the week have been 600 bbls. prime yellow, August and September deliveries, at 34½¢; 700 bbls., do., in lots, at 34½¢@25c, now at about 34@34½¢; (October delivery of prime yellow, about 32½¢); 1,500 bbls. prime yellow, November delivery, at 31½¢, and 800 bbls., do., November and December deliveries, at 31½¢.

(For Friday's closings see page 42.)

### Answers to Correspondents.

"INQUIRER."—(1) Fans are frequently used in connection with smokehouses; more to dry the meats to the required extent before smoking, than after, but may also be used to remove the smoke, if desired. As, however, the modern smokehouses have the portable smoke trees, iron frames, etc., in connection, the meats may be removed from the smoke, without loss of time in handling. (2) The opening is placed at the top of the house in connection with the blower.

F.—(1) The best way to keep your hams is to keep them loose in cold storage, drawing the pickle when cured. (2) In answer to your second query, it is a dangerous practice, as you cannot observe how they are being acted upon by the air, and further cannot see at a glance in just what condition they are in daily. It would be wholly a matter of experiment as to the length of time you could keep them in this way, as there is no available data on this method of holding. We should be interested in hearing the result of your experiment.

"X 2 X," OHIO.—The general consensus of opinion is for a higher market for tallow, as might be inferred from editorial of last week anent higher prices for beef and cattle. Naturally the price of the former, with other conditions, govern the price of tallow.

P. O. G., NEGAUNEE, MICH.—The yield of tannin from bark varies considerably, according to the care and methods taken in leaching. Where 4 per cent. of tannin is found in spent tan it shows conclusively that the leaching is faulty, and nearly half of the tannin is not being obtained. You can leach so that you will not have more than 1 per cent. of tannin left in your spent tan.

"TOM JONES."—Glue, and most excellent glue also, can be made from junk bones. From bones which a fertilizer manufacturer would eye askance, we have seen a high-grade of clear, light-colored bone glue made at very slight cost. This process is not widely known but is being used by certain parties with great profit and success.

"IGNORANCE," TOLEDO, OHIO.—The yield of hogs from live to dressed weight is about 80 per cent. By eliminating the so-called by-products, the yield of a dressed hog is about 70 per cent.

J. T. CO.—Water for tanneries should be selected with care, avoiding those waters with any undue amount of iron or salts, which make the water hard. Hard water, almost anywhere, is apt to prove unprofitable to use, but most especially in a tannery. (2) If you have cause to suspect that the water you are using makes this trouble, have it analyzed, which will readily show its adaptability or otherwise for your work.

### BIDS FOR CITY SUPPLIES.\*

Sealed bids for furnishing groceries, meats, fish, leather, feed, etc., for the Richmond Borough Almshouse for 1900 will be received at the Central Office of the Department of Public Charities, Borough of Richmond, Staten Island, foot of East Twenty-sixth street, New York City, until 12 o'clock noon, September 4.

All goods must be delivered at the Almshouse free of expense.

Bids must be endorsed: "Bid or Estimate for Groceries, Meats, Fish, Hardware, Paints, Oils, Coal, Wood, Leather, Feed, Lumber, etc.," with his or their name or names and the date of presentation, to the head of said department.

Delivery will be required to be made from time to time and in such quantities as may be directed by the said Commissioner.

Any bidder for this contract must be known to be engaged in and well prepared for the business, and must have satisfactory testimonials to that effect, and the person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to give security for the performance of the contract by his or their bond, with two sufficient sureties, each in the amount of fifty (50) per cent. of the bid for each article.

Each bid or estimate shall contain and state the name and place of residence of each of the persons making the same, the names of all persons interested with him or them therein, and if no other person be so interested, it shall distinctly state that fact; also that it is made without any connection with any other person making an estimate for the same purpose.

No bid or estimate will be considered unless accompanied by either a certified check upon one of the National or State banks of the City of New York, drawn to the order of the Comptroller, or money to the amount of 5 per centum of the amount of the security required for the faithful performance of the contract. Such check or money must not be inclosed in the sealed envelope containing the estimate, but must be handed to the officer or clerk of the department who has charge of the estimate box, and no estimate can be deposited in said box until such check or money has been examined by said officer or clerk and found to be correct.

The quality of the articles, supplies, goods, wares and merchandise must conform in every respect to the samples of the same on exhibition, or, in the absence of samples, to the printed specifications. Bidders are cautioned to examine the specifications for particulars of the articles, etc., required before making their estimates, and are cautioned against referring to any samples or speculations other than those furnished by the department. Such references are cause for rejecting bids whereon they are written, and will in no case govern the action of the department officers in passing upon tenders.

Bidders will state the price for each article, by which the bids will be tested.

Bidders will write out the amount of their estimates in addition to inserting the same in figures.

Payment will be made by a requisition on the comptroller, in accordance with the terms of the contract.

Blank forms, etc., can be had of the commissioners for the Borough of Richmond, at Stapleton, Staten Island.

**W. W. LEWIS,**  
MERIDIAN, MISS.  
Provisions, Grain and Cottonseed Products.  
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

### THE COMMERCE OF CUBA.

In a recent report of the British Consul at Havana, on the commerce of Cuba, he says, in part: "The Island of Cuba presents the anomaly of a purely agricultural and exceptionally fertile country dependent very largely on foreign countries for its food supply. The limits of this report do not permit of examining at length the causes which have led to this state of things; it is sufficient to point out its existence and the important bearing it has on its foreign commerce.

The value of the food products, including liquors and two-thirds of the live stock, which must be reckoned as food, imported into Havana in 1899 amounts to over £5,000,000, or 51 per cent. of the total imports into that port.

"The deduction to be drawn is sufficiently obvious. The island must either produce more articles for export, or it must raise more food products at home and import less from abroad. The most practical solution is undoubtedly the latter, as far less capital is required for cultivating maize, brans, rice and vegetables than for producing sugar, which has hitherto been considered as the staple export.

"Whatever solution may be ultimately found, there can be no doubt that the island will, in the immediate future, have to pass through a period of poverty, during which the importations will fall considerably below last year's figures, and will be restricted to absolute necessities of life, and to the cheaper grades of other commodities."

### DOING TRADE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The colony of Victoria, Australia, exported to South Africa for the first six months of this year: Live cattle, 1,084; none in 1899. Live sheep, 9,422; 12 in 1899. Butter, 1,857,486 lbs.; 1,648,308 lbs. in 1899. Cheese, 145,411 lbs.; 18,244 lbs. in 1899. Bacon, 83,143 lbs.; 8,313 lbs. in 1899. Frozen mutton, 1,400,274 lbs.; 700,400 lbs. in 1899. Preserved rabbits, 2,200,500 lbs.; 11,059,200 lbs. in 1899. Preserved meats, 47,348,100 lbs.; 7,883,200 lbs. in 1899. Condensed milk 10,655,200 lbs.; 13,923,600 lbs. in 1899.

It will be seen that the colony of Australia, with less than 1,500,000 inhabitants, did a very large and increasing trade with South Africa. The other Australian colonies did their share of this new trade in this new market, which is fast opening its mouth wide to outside supplies of all kinds, and will do so for a long time to come.

### Salt Prices in Germany.

Consul Warner reports from Leipzig, July 21, 1900, that on the 1st of July, 1900, the price of salt in Germany was advanced from 8 marks to 8.70 marks (\$1.90 to \$2.07) per 120 lbs. The salt mines of the country are owned and operated by the Government. The increase is attributed to the rise in the price of labor.

**ELBERT & GARDNER,** 11 Broadway, New York,  
EXPORTERS OF  
**COTTON OIL, CORN OIL, TALLOW, ETC.** CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

### ARMY TRANSPORT WAS IN PERIL.

The Army transport *Rosecrans*, which sailed June 2 from Cape Nome, Alaska, with a full cargo, 220 soldiers, of the 7th United States infantry and a three months' supply of subsistence stores, had a narrow escape from destruction. One of the officers on board the vessel tells of it and the "Army and Navy Journal" thus reports it:

On June 9, the *Rosecrans* arrived at Dutch Harbor, and two days later cast anchor off the mouth of the Yukon. On the 13th the *Rosecrans* undertook to advance through almost solid fields of ice. About 3 o'clock the next morning, the 14th, there suddenly came a tremendous shock. She listed to one side, and it was discovered that she was fast on the bottom in fourteen and a half feet of water. She hoisted signals of distress. The Charles Nelson responded and came alongside six hours later. Four large cables were passed to the *Rosecrans*, but they snapped like so many threads. The situation became serious, then hopeless. A terrific gale and falling tide drove off the Nelson. Late in the afternoon the Valencia answered the signals of distress, but having a draught of 22 feet could not approach any nearer than a mile distant, and as they could be of no assistance, they were compelled to leave.

The *Rosecrans* was in the meantime settling deeper and deeper in the heavy black clay, while large walls of ice struck against her side with such force that every one threatened to break her to pieces.

Orders were given to lower lifeboats and construct rafts from the cargo of lumber aboard. The soldiers soon realized the peril of the situation and worked hard to assist in saving the vessel, but the best soldiers are not necessarily successful sailors, to say nothing of builders. The timbers had to be brought out of the hold one at a time, for the wind would carry them away like so many pieces of paper. In fact, a man could not stand on the deck without being blown off bodily. As each man had but one hand free to work with, he was certainly laboring at great disadvantages. The sea was choppy, and when we came to lower the rafts to complete them we found ourselves in a greater dilemma than ever. The rafts were tossed about, but the men clung to them and worked bravely. Several soldiers had the misfortune to be knocked overboard when a block of ice crashed against the raft they were working on. The raft was lost, but the workers began on another soon after they were rescued from the cold water.

Whenever a raft was completed it was laden with provisions, lashed on with heavy ropes. Cargo was thrown overboard to lighten the vessel, which was liable to be crushed at any moment by the ice which was set in motion, and which was grinding and tearing in a fearful manner all around the apparently doomed vessel.

In less than fifteen minutes most of the boats and rafts had capsized and gone to the bottom of the sea—provisions and all. But the worst was not yet. The gale increased with velocity driving large boulders of ice against the *Rosecrans* with terrific force. For hours and hours they awaited the end, fearing every crash would be the last she could hold out against. The suspense was terrible. During high tide at 4 o'clock on July 16, another useless attempt was made to put her off. Every man was at his post working to save himself and his fellows, but the most vigorous efforts seemed insufficient to budge the transport. She still stuck fast. Two icebergs crashed against her in quick succession, followed by a large block of ice. She quivered under the shock, for as they passed along her side the icebergs tore loose every remaining raft and boat. The large

dayit holding the anchor was torn away. Hawser and wire rope broke like so many pieces of yarn. Had she lain broadside she would have been crushed at once.

Every man wonders what he would do in the last few minutes he had to live. He imagines his action would be so unusual as to be quite unheard of and of the same importance to everybody, but it was interesting to note in this particular wreck that the majority of the soldiers were doing the same thing. Dozens and dozens of the men stole quietly below, where they looked anxiously about for bottles. It became apparent that they all wanted bottles in which they could slip a letter of good-bye to some one, taking the one chance in a million that it would ever be found and delivered. The number of bottles available was insufficient. Only forty-seven were found, and the boys scrambled to see who would get them. The letters of farewell were then written and the sealing process began. Chief Officer Fleming produced some pitch and made a fire, and with the hot pitch and rolls of paper we sealed the bottles with the good-bye inside.

There was nothing to do now but prepare for death. I am sure not a man on board will ever forget the suspense of waiting for the end and wondering just how it would come. The struggle we had had with the effort to save the ship and transfer the cargo was hard enough, but it at least gave us no time for reflection. Now that what work we had been able to do was done, nothing remained but to face death.

We had relinquished every hope for several of the longest hours I ever experienced when a tug appeared on the horizon. Then after hours of persistent struggle the little tug came nearer and nearer, and finally reached the *Rosecrans*. This tug was the *Meteor*.

It was growing so dark when the *Meteor* came alongside that orders were given to stand by until morning. Then at 3 a. m. a combined effort was made. The gale now blew in the right direction, greatly assisting the little tug, and heavy anchors and cable having been carried out, the final attempt was successful, and the *Rosecrans*, moving slowly from her supposed grave, slipped her cables and was out of immediate danger. Her cargo had been thrown overboard; her lifeboats had been sunken or carried away; most of her provisions were gone. Had not relief come as it did all on board would have perished.

The tug *Meteor* steamed away at 7 p. m. for Stuart Island, leaving the transport making preparations to continue her voyage; but with the shortage of coal and provisions and the unpassed fields of ice to battle with ahead, she was compelled to return to Unalaska, where after ten days' delay for necessary repairs and taking on supplies she resumed her trip.

It is indeed miraculous that all on board escaped with their lives from the perilous situation.

### "PAN-AMERICAN EXPRESS."

The "Pan-American Express" train of the New York Central was put in service in both directions between New York and Buffalo on Sunday, May 7, 1899, and was so named in honor of the great Pan-American Exposition to be held in Buffalo in 1901.

The main object of this train is to furnish the best possible night service between New York and Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Niagara Falls and Toronto, the leaving time at either end of the line having been so arranged as to permit patrons to dine leisurely at home, or at their hotel, and have ample time to make the train and arrive in New York or Buffalo

in time for breakfast at the usual hour and before the business of the day begins.

The equipment of the "Pan-American Express" train is composed of the most modern coaches and sleeping cars, built by the Pullman Company at their works in Buffalo, especially for this service, and are of the strongest possible construction, combined with an ease of motion that makes the trip a positive pleasure to our patrons.

This is a scene on the New York Central, of which the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage wrote: "The most beautiful sight I ever witnessed was along the Mohawk Valley."

\* George M. Hatch is engaged in taking the live stock census of the state of Montana. He was recently in Anaconda, that state. He said: "It is no small task; if we had nothing to count but the sheep we could arrive at a very definite conclusion without much trouble. We have found that the total number of pounds of wool in any state, as shown by the warehouse records, divided by seven, the average number of pounds in a fleece, will give the number of wool-bearing animals in the state. It is estimated that 40 per cent. of this number will represent the breeding stock and 85 per cent. will be the increase for this year. We have no such easy way of learning the number of horses and cattle, however. These we have to count, and owing to the number of sales and shipments this is often a very hard thing to do. The local census enumerators are supposed to look after all herds of less than 500 and the special census agent lists the larger herds. This plan is based upon the theory that a man who owns less than 500 those owning more than that number are head of stock is likely to live in the state and probably non-residents. The largest herd of cattle in the state is owned by Hardin, Hysham & Co., of Iowa, and ranges on the Crow reservation, and the brand of Fletcher Bros., of Minneapolis, is carried by more horses than any other brand in Montana. No, I couldn't tell you the size of these herds. The census department wouldn't allow it. I don't mind saying that about 55,000 head of cattle have been brought into Montana since the 1st of May, however. They came from New Mexico and will range in Custer county. They are mostly yearling steers." "How about the wool market at Big Timber this year?" was asked. "Right on that point Big Timber is feeling rather sore," said Mr. Hatch. "It appears that the town is out of luck this year. Wool has been going past Big Timber to Billings all this season. It is the fault of the railroad. They made a rate from Lombard to Billings of \$5 per car, and, of course, took a big slice of Big Timber trade away from its usual stopping place. Nearly all the wool coming from the north of our town was carried by to Billings because the rates were less to that place than to Big Timber."

\* In the case of the diamond stud of which F. C. Vaden was relieved at Fort Worth, last March, it is reported from Carlsbad, N. M., that Capt. Wm. M. Rea, chief of the Fort Worth police, has succeeded in locating the diamond, which is valued at \$550, at San Angelo, Tex. The suspected man is arrested and under bond of \$1,000. Extradition papers have been applied for, so that the case may be transferred to the Fort Worth courts.

The Sterling Chemical Co., of Philadelphia, is erecting a two-story brick front building, 60 x 70 feet, at Camden, N. J. The company manufactures a line of chemicals used exclusively by soap makers.



## OUR GREAT MEAT KINGDOM IN THE WEST.

BY COL. JOHN F. HOBBS.

XXI.

In my previous sketches I trust I have given some conception of the capacity of the West as a manufacturer of food as well as the vast resources of that country for growing live stock and the feed for them. It has been impossible in the limit of the series to tell the whole story and to tell it truly. Those who may have been surprised at the facts already related would feel a new surprise and an extension of their wonderment if the untold story could be properly gathered and paraded before them. I shall not attempt this except to a limited degree in the present article, because a second series would be needed to fully survey the resources and the developments of the far West and of the Northwest.

In the articles which will follow on the provision trade I hope to do a greater justice to the great American hog—I mean the four-legged species, and not that human gormand, who desires everything in sight for himself.

I have spoken of Chicago, Kansas City, St. Joseph, St. Louis and somewhat of South Omaha, but there are other pretentious factory centers in the Northwest which deserve more notice than I can now stop to give ere I transfer my pen from the distinctively Western States to the Eastern States, for these have their surprises and claims; surprises and claims which will startle more than the careful reader in foreign lands.

I shall now summarize what remains in our great Western meat kingdom in this hurried sketch, which is thrown together from official and other data. Though not as complete as one would like, I trust that some fair idea will be given of the vast areas and of the sturdy industries which have been built up in States themselves only a generation old and won from wild men and wild beasts in a wooded land and under inhospitable conditions even for a "gritty" pioneer. There are important packing industries at more than two dozen places, exclusive of Kansas City, St. Joseph, St. Louis and South Omaha, in the States of Missouri, Kansas, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota and Nebraska. There are also important abattoirs in the States west of the line which leaves Illinois in the East. There were slaughtered on a line west of Chicago during the winter and the summer seasons of 1899-1900 the following number of hogs at the following places:

	Winter season, 1899-1900.	Summer season.
Kansas City, Mo.....	959,934	1,661,793
St. Louis, Mo.....	613,653	894,298
St. Joseph, Mo.....	481,733	865,000
Cape Girardeau, Mo.....	1,250	.....
Jackson, Mo.....	1,162	.....
Sedalia, Mo.....	676	.....
South Omaha, Neb.....	729,073	1,463,423
Nebraska City, Neb.....	101,115	134,808
Lincoln, Neb.....	28,108	.....
Milwaukee, Wis.....	128,589	225,050
Cudahy, Wis.....	210,427	300,524
Eau Claire, Wis.....	15,432	15,974
Jefferson, Wis.....	7,000	.....
La Crosse, Wis.....	8,000	.....
Ottumwa, Ia.....	256,411	432,528
Cedar Rapids Ia.....	164,092	263,545
Sioux City, Ia.....	215,000	300,000
Burlington, Ia.....	3,080	4,500
Clinton, Ia.....	43,600	13,000
Davenport, Ia.....	16,000	20,000
Marshalltown, Ia.....	50,323	56,255

**NOTE.**—Col. Hobbs' articles on "Our Great Meat Kingdom in the West" were begun in the March 24, 1900, issue of The National Provisioner. To-day's article is the twenty-first of the series. The Western series, before completion, will treat of stock conditions and give a review of provision factories that do not slaughter.

St. Paul, Minn.....	179,093	215,000
Austin, Minn.....	11,890	11,298
Wichita, Kan.....	59,314	76,549
Leavenworth, Kan.....	12,500	2,150
Topeka, Kan.....	28,108	57,724
Denver, Col.....	40,000	70,000
Dallas, Tex.....	22,325	21,883
Fort Worth, Tex.....	31,223	31,329
Miscellaneous.....	300,000	.....

Totals.....4,721,111 7,137,581

The total slaughtering of hogs at the above points for the period indicated was 11,858,692 head. The slaughter of cattle and of sheep was proportionately large throughout the West and Northwest.

In the vast area now under review—it includes the States and Territories of Arkansas, Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, Nevada, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin and Wyoming—there are 31,123,275 sheep, 15,989,187 hogs and 30,298,377 cattle, of the total of 41,883,065 sheep, 38,651,631 hogs and 43,902,414 cattle in the United States as given by the Department of Agriculture. The above are distributed by States as follows:

	Sheep.	Hogs.	Cattle.
Texas.....	2,416,721	2,684,987	5,046,335
Arkansas.....	108,957	1,280,120	419,422
Minnesota.....	419,218	411,358	1,237,003
Iowa.....	616,476	3,408,281	3,442,012
Missouri.....	597,619	2,949,818	2,047,346
Kansas.....	275,118	1,591,341	2,867,224
Nebraska.....	322,057	1,353,671	2,206,792
*So. Dakota.....	381,882	145,469	1,310,571
*No. Dakota.....	374,110	111,959	.....
Montana.....	3,884,179	42,265	959,808
Wyoming.....	2,840,190	22,345	747,826
Colorado.....	2,185,327	20,713	1,115,421
New Mexico.....	3,973,430	30,204	679,359
Arizona.....	1,024,430	29,286	381,861
Utah.....	2,370,983	47,808	336,076
Nevada.....	657,773	10,441	238,081
Idaho.....	2,658,662	75,718	397,928
Washington.....	790,217	156,748	390,444
Oregon.....	2,446,695	216,430	637,435
California.....	2,001,501	374,141	913,753
Oklahoma.....	33,074	89,891	323,971
Wisconsin.....	744,656	929,763	1,598,529

\* Coupled together in cattle.

These States and Territories were, a few years ago, mere wild ranges, receiving the overflow population of Europe and the eastern part of our own country, who went into this wilderness and woodland to hew out a plot and to build a home for themselves and their posterity. How well they have done this and how speedily nature has responded to their prowess and industry is partially told in the statistics of live stock and slaughter which I have just noted above.

One chasing the wind through these recent wilds upon the best equipped trains which science and money can hitch behind a modern steel horse will marvel at the stability, the permanent development of farm and village, the solidity of cities and the civilization and refinement everywhere in this transformed new country. There only remains the absence of huts, hovels and ancient decays to remind the visitor that this land is new in everything and up to date everywhere.

The inhabitant of the great West has not been sitting on the logs he cut simply watching his cattle grow, but he has been tilling the virgin soil beneath the forests and over the rich prairies. He has been growing feed for his family and for those stock. He has claimed a name in the grain marts of the world and set the agricultural pace in this country for cereals.

The United States grew last year 2,078,144,000 bushels of corn, 547,304,000 bushels of wheat and 796,178,000 bushels of oats. Of these huge crops the States above named grew 1,115,596,000 bushels of the corn, 381,254,000 bushels of the wheat and 431,989,000 bushels of the oats, or more than half of each crop of those grains. The territorial distribution of these crops was as follows:

	Corn.	Wheat.	Oats.
Texas.....	81,151,000	9,045,000	17,068,000
Ark.....	48,087,000	7,953,000	5,964,000
Wis.....	41,686,000	11,773,000	67,687,000
Minn.....	31,171,000	68,224,000	52,688,000
Iowa.....	242,250,000	18,196,000	126,986,000
Mo.....	162,915,000	11,399,000	20,299,000
Kan.....	237,621,000	36,468,000	39,129,000
Neb.....	224,373,000	20,792,000	51,474,000
S. D.....	30,017,000	51,759,000	15,332,000
N. D.....	584,000	37,728,000	17,988,000
Mont.....	36,000	1,793,000	2,318,000
Wyo.....	54,000	395,000	442,000
Colo.....	2,912,000	7,338,000	2,449,000
N. M.....	480,000	2,580,000	178,000
Ariz.....	.....	342,000	.....
Utah.....	163,000	3,736,000	872,000
Idaho.....	.....	3,440,000	1,100,000
Wash.....	129,000	21,710,000	3,032,000
Ore.....	292,000	21,949,000	5,119,000
Cal.....	1,537,000	33,744,000	1,844,000
Okl.....	10,133,000	16,203,000	.....
Nev.....	.....	687,000	.....

There is no other country, or larger section of a country, which can so cheaply and so successfully grow its food cereal and meat, its leather for shoes and its wool or cotton for clothing as can that of our great meat kingdom in the West. The possibilities of this immensely rich land and its resourceful energies can only be guessed by what has been done up to the present time. No one who goes through it and sees it but marvels at its wonders, and yet admits that every stage is an initial one, and that the real work of advancement and of development has just begun. New surprises will follow the old, and wonder will work wonder until the whole story is told in a nation's history of amazing industrial development.

## New York Produce Exchange Notes.

New members: J. H. J. Gans, Siegmund Lever and L. R. Wilson.

Proposed for membership: Victor Wellington Brown, by J. F. Parker and Siegmund Goldberg, by Simon Hess.

Visitors at the Exchange: Otto C. Schumacher, Melbourne; H. C. Stebbins, Montevideo; A. F. Hamilton, Glasgow; Fernwick Crane, St. John; Henry L. Gormann, Edwin S. Waterbury, A. M. Ozburn and E. E. Dore, Chicago; V. Perin, Cincinnati; G. J. Pillington, Milwaukee; H. B. Spencer, St. Louis.

\* Eleven steamers landed cattle, sheep and fresh beef at Liverpool during the week ending August 13. The shipments were from the various American and Canadian ports. The imports of cattle and fresh beef were less than in the preceding week, but of sheep there was an increase. The vessels were as follows: The Lucania, with 1,652 quarters of beef; the Lake Ontario, with 336 cattle; the Irishman, with 402 cattle and 2,330 sheep; the Sachem, with 650 cattle, 1,406 sheep, and 4,087 quarters of beef; the Turcoman, with 642 cattle; the Majestic, with 2,769 quarters of beef; the Caledonian, with 368 cattle and 1,356 quarters of beef; the Iberian, with 500 cattle; the Rhynland, with 1,130 quarters of beef; the Rowanmore, with 743 cattle and 595 sheep; and the Georgie, with 850 cattle and 5,640 quarters of beef; making a total of 4,491 cattle, 4,331 sheep, and 16,644 quarters of beef. Compared with the imports of the previous week, these figures show a decrease of 204 cattle and 5,942 quarters of beef, and an increase of 1,116 sheep.

\* The rare spectacle of a flock of 2,100 sheep was one of the attractions in the City of Dubuque, Iowa, recently, as they were driven through the avenues on the way to new pastures. The sheep are owned by the Phoenix Wholesale Meat Co., of Phoenix, Ariz., who have arranged with the monks at the Monastery farm, where a feast of green grass is in readiness. On account of a lack of rain the grazing has been scant in Arizona. The flock is to be fattened for the Chicago market.

# Hides and Skins

## CHICAGO.

**PACKER HIDES.**—That the market has eased off at least nominally in the past few weeks there is no question. Tanners are not disposed to operate on any basis of advance, and while some of the packers are holding off in expectation of getting the prices they ask the present indications do not point to a realization of their hopes. The fact that the kill is large, the demand inactive and the leather situation most unpromising would all militate against a maintenance of prices.

**NO. 1 NATIVE STEERS**, 60 lbs. and up, free of brands and grubs, have sold in substantial quantity at 11¼¢, though the outside quotation is ¼¢ higher. A sale on the latter basis was rumored but not substantiated.

**No. 1 BUTT-BRANDED STEERS**, 60 lbs. and up, are nominally though firmly held at 10¼¢. It is difficult to satisfy previous orders placed on a lower basis.

**COLORADO STEERS**, 60 lbs. and up, are the subject of much contention as to price. The packers demand 10¢, though it is said that the views of tanners are not above 9¼¢.

**No. 1 TEXAS STEERS** moved in substantial quantity at 10¢. They are in generous supply. Heavies of late salting have brought more money.

**No. 1 NATIVE COWS**, free of brands, are firmly held in light salting at 10¢, bids of 9¼¢ having been refused. Older stock is available at less money.

**BRANDED COWS** are nominally held at 9¼¢, though this price is regarded by many buyers as prohibitive. They are closely sold up, which condition is naturally sustaining.

**NATIVE BULLS** are nominally worth 9@9¼¢.

**COUNTRY HIDES.**—The market, owing to a combination of favorable circumstances, has gained tone. Heavy cows and buffs have been the principal factor. The former are hard to obtain as there is probably little incentive to gather them at the prices that tanners are willing to pay. The leather situation continues most unfavorable and there seems but little opportunity of early improvement.

**No. 1 BUFFS**, 40 to 60 lbs., free of brands and grubs, have moved in a moderate way at 8¼¢. Later on a small installment moved ¼¢ higher, which sale established that quotation. **No. 2** offer at 7½¢.

**No. 1 EXTREMES**, 25 to 40 lbs., are an active factor at 8¼¢; **No. 2** offer at a cent less.

**BRANDED STEERS AND COWS** moved to the number of 10,000 at 7½¢@7¾¢, which sale practically cleaned them up.

**HEAVY COWS**, free of brands and grubs, are a decidedly strong factor, the demand being greater than the supply. It is easy to move the offerings 8½¢@7¼¢ for the two selections.

**NATIVE BULLS** offer at 7@7¼¢ flat, but there are so few of them that there is no objection either to buy or sell.

**CALFSKINS**, 8 to 15 lbs., offer at 9¼¢, which is regarded as a fairly low price, though the condition of the finished leather market would hardly conduce either to briskness or high prices.

**No. 1 KIPS**, 15 to 25 lbs., are now of superior quality and readily salable at 9¢.

**DEACONS**, 50@70¢.

**SLUNKS**, 25¢.

**HORSE HIDES** have sold in a small way at \$3.00.

**SHEEPSKINS.**—Most varieties are in active request at quotation prices:

**COUNTRY PELTS**, \$1.10@1.20.

**COUNTRY SHEARLINGS**, 42@45¢.

**PACKER LAMBS**, 75@80¢.

**COUNTRY LAMBS**, 50@60¢.

**PACKER SHEARLINGS**, 65¢.

## KANSAS CITY.

**HIDES.**—The market this week is rather quiet after the excitement of last week. Hides are now held in a firmer grasp by most of the packers. The stock in Kansas City, at present writing, of late slaughter is not very numerous.

Native steers, heavy Texas, butt brands and Colorados are held at an advance of ¼¢ per lb., and from present indications, if they hold out long enough, and if the small tanners will come in and purchase, there is a strong hope of them obtaining this. Still there is no mistake that the general run of tanners are very conspicuous by their absence at present writing, should the present indifference on their part be continued for a few weeks, when the packers have made some accumulation in their slaughter, there is a reasonable outlook, that if the larger tanners will come again to the market, they will find after a little beating about the bush, that the packers will gracefully take the added ¼¢ off, and sell at the same old prices. Branded cows, light and extreme Texas, while not plentiful, are weak and a steady accumulation of same would forecast lower prices for a conservative buyer. The whole situation of the market lies in the grasp of the smaller tanners; if they can be induced to purchase hides, packers will be able to maintain the advance—if not, the rosy colored sky of the packer is bound to put on a gray tinge. The slaughter at present is the prime of the year in every particular. The tanner who purchases at present, decidedly, gets "more hide" for his money than at any other time, and as the tanners are close figurers they may be willing to pay the packers ¼¢ advance for the prime hides. The old stock of native steers and cows are seemingly lying easy on the holders' hands, their faith is stronger than ever that they will make a good percent on their money by not selling them at their lowest point—and as to their losses if one takes into consideration the price at which they may have sold, why, that to a packer has been already discounted.

**SHEEPSKINS** are a little quiet, however there are no large accumulations of stock, and a little concession will always bring a buyer.

## BOSTON.

Tanners are buying buffs eagerly at 8¼¢, though holders in many cases are not anxious to sell on this basis. As the tanners cannot be said to be suffering for supplies they are not disposed to bid above the first named price, which really constitutes the market. New Englands bring from 8¢ to 8¼¢, but it would not be surprising to see both varieties at even money in a very short time.

**CALFSKINS** have reached a price that renders export feasible, under which circumstances the home trade generally becomes appreciative.

Sheepskins are in active request, irrespective of quality. Stocks are said to be much depleted.

## PHILADELPHIA.

Tanners are pursuing an extremely con-

servative policy as the views of holders are claimed to be much higher than are warranted by the leather situation. Buyers anticipate lower prices. We quote:

**CITY STEERS**, 9¼¢@10¢.

**COUNTRY STEERS**, 9@9¼¢.

**CITY COWS**, 8½¢@9¢.

**COUNTRY COWS**, 8¼¢@9¢.

**COUNTRY BULLS**, 6¼¢@7¢.

**CALFSKINS** scarce and in stronger tendency.

**SHEEPSKINS.**—Business is less active.

## NEW YORK.

**GREEN HIDES.**—The local market is fully as strong if not stronger than its contemporaries. Most of the salters are sold up to date. Prices are very firmly sustained and, barring the condition of the leather market, there seems no immediate prospect of abatement. We quote:

**No. 1 NATIVE STEERS**, 60 lbs. and up, 11@11¼¢.

**BUTT-BRANDED STEERS**, 9¼¢@10¢.

**SIDE-BRANDED STEERS**, 9¼¢@9½¢.

**CITY COWS**, 9¼¢@9½¢.

**NATIVE BULLS**, 8¼¢@9¢.

**CALFSKINS** (see page 37).

**HORSE HIDES**, \$2.00@3.25.

## SUMMARY.

While the Chicago packers are closely sold up there is little doubt but what the market is somewhat easier. It is true that some of the packers are holding out for the high dollar, but the large kill and the well supplied condition of the tanners operates against any advance. It seems but a matter of a short time when the packers will be compelled to lower their views. The country market seems to have gained tone as heavy cows and buffs have been in active request. In consequence of this some of the brokers thought they recognized an opportunity to mark up values, but their customers failed to respond, as the views of the latter do not rise above 8¼¢. Boston brokers have no difficulty in moving buffs at this price as the tanners can easily supply their needs without going higher. Tanners in Philadelphia pursue their usual conservative policy and are not disposed to meet the views of country dealers. The New York market is well sold up and prices, despite the unfavorable leather situation, seem likely to be sustained.

## CHICAGO PACKER HIDES—

**No. 1 natives**, 60 lbs. and up, 11¼¢@11½¢; **No. 1 butt-branded**, 60 lbs. and up, 10¼¢; **Colorado steers**, 9¼¢; **No. 1 Texas steers**, 10¢; **No. 1 native cows**, 9¼¢@10¢; **branded cows**, 9¼¢; **native bulls**, 9@9¼¢.

## CHICAGO COUNTRY HIDES—

**No. 1 buffs**, 40 to 60 lbs., 8½¢; **No. 2**, 7½¢; **No. 1 extremes**, 25 to 40 lbs., 8¼¢; **branded steers and cows**, 7½¢@7¾¢; **heavy cows**, 60 lbs. and up, 7¼¢@8½¢; **native bulls**, 7@7¼¢ flat; **calfskins**, for **No. 1**, 9¼¢; **kips**, for **No. 1**, 9¢; **deacons**, 50@70¢; **slunks**, 25¢; **horse hides**, \$3.00; **country pelts**, \$1.10@1.20; **country shearlings**, 42@45¢; **packer lambs**, 75@80¢; **country lambs**, 50@60¢; **packer shearlings**, 65¢.

## BOSTON—

**Buff hides**, 8¼¢; **New England hides**, 8@8¼¢.

## PHILADELPHIA—

**Country steers**, 9@9¼¢; **country cows**, 8½¢@9¢; **country bulls**, 6¼¢@7¢.

## NEW YORK—

**No. 1 native steers**, 60 lbs. and up, 11@11¼¢; **butt-branded steers**, 9¼¢@10¢; **side-branded steers**, 9¼¢@9½¢; **city cows**, 9@9¼¢; **native bulls**, 8¼¢@9¢; **calfskins** (see page 37); **horse hides**, \$2.00@3.25.

## HIDELETS.

The Fayerweather will case has again reopened.



The old proverb of "high-priced hides, low-priced leather" is amply exemplified in the present situation.

Edward Hall, an employee of the Sparrow-bush tannery, fell into a paddle wheel last week and was nearly pounded to death before he was rescued. He will recover.

#### SKINS AS CURRENCY.

"The strangest money I ever saw," said a commercial traveler to a Washington "Star" reporter the other day, "was in the mountain districts of Kentucky and West Virginia. Early last spring I was making my semi-annual tour through this region, and I stopped one morning at a little grocery store and saloon, not to sell goods, but to get a drink of the 'mountain dew.' While I was pouring out my drink, a big, husky mountaineer entered the place and called for a drink. As he finished gulping it down he reached into a large pocket and drew forth what looked to be a coonskin. He laid the skin on the counter. The barkeeper took the skin, and, opening a drawer, hauled out a rabbit skin, which he offered as change. The mountaineer picked up the skin and started to the front part of the store, which was the grocery department. He there bought a twist of plug tobacco and tendered the rabbit skin in payment. He received a big twist of long green, and I was surprised to see the storekeeper reach in another drawer and tender him a squirrel skin. The mountaineer tucked the squirrel skin in his pocket, walked out, unhitched his horse and rode away.

"I became interested, and engaged the proprietor in conversation. He told me that sometimes he would go months without seeing any real money, and that the mountaineers used the skins in all kinds of trades, such as buying provisions, horses, etc. He said that four times a year a hide buyer from Lexington or Cincinnati visited the country and bought up all the skins, which were generally concentrated in the few stores in the vicinity.

"But of all the queer financial transactions I have ever known," continued the drummer, "the oddest came under the head of 'paying the fiddler.' It had been noised abroad that a dance was to be given a little way up the mountain, and I agreed to go along with one of the boys to see the fun. After going through the elaborate preparation of blacking his boots and putting on a white shirt and collar, I saw my companion go to the potato bin and carefully select a dozen nice potatoes and put them in his pocket. No sooner had we arrived at the 'music hall' than he gracefully surrendered his vegetables for an entrance ticket. But what puzzled me the most was that, upon coming out, after danc-

ing all night, he was given two onions as change. I have been trying to make up my mind ever since just what that dance was worth in the 'currency of the realm.'"

#### NEED OF TECHNICAL KNOWLEDGE IN LEATHER MANUFACTURE IN ENGLAND.

After eulogizing the results of the technical examinations of the students in leather manufacture at the recent examinations at the City and Guilds Examination, and Herold's Institute, London, and the leather industries department Yorkshire College, the "Leather Trades Review," the recognized leading journal of the industry, sounds the following note of warning:

The future of the British leather trade is in a similar condition to farming, and is, naturally, a matter of grave importance to every reader of our remarks; few will deny the fact that foreign competition has made such serious inroads upon our business, that the outlook is not altogether rosy. We are amongst those who hold the opinion that much of the leather that finds its way into our shoe factories from abroad might have been made at home, had the signs of the times been discerned with more clearness, say, 20 years ago.

It is unfortunate—but, apparently, true—that there is a something in the British character that requires the chastisement of trouble to bring out the nobler qualities of persevering effort. Good natured John Bull! He allowed his "Brother Boer" to arm himself thoroughly and efficiently under his very nose, and is now fast forgetting that the lives of his bravest and best have been laid down in the gigantic effort necessary to quell the greatest conspiracy of the age against British rule.

So it has been in our own industry; the imports of leather increase and increase and no real combined effort is made to preserve the business. Shall we find when too late that our lethargy has put us entirely at the mercy of foreign competitors? We earnestly trust such may not be the case, and for this reason appeal to fair-minded employers to use their undoubted influence upon their younger employees, and induce them to go on acquiring the principles which underlie their work, and thereby do much to keep the leather trade in a progressive and healthy condition.

To leather trade operatives generally we once more appeal, and with all confidence advise them to spare no effort in training themselves for superior positions in the trade, always remembering that whilst scientific knowledge by itself is useful, it becomes of infinite value in the leather trade, when it is supplemented by the laborious training of technical skill acquired in the currier's shop or tannery.

#### ARTIFICIAL LEATHER.

L. Schwarzhuber, of Purkersdorf, Austria, has discovered a process for the manufacture of a leather-like substance from wood veneers, applicable for boot soles and other purposes. Starch powder or crushed potatoes are boiled under pressure in an alkali lye. A gelatinous brown, glue-like liquid is obtained, into which the veneers are introduced and steam pressure applied, the process rendering the veneers soft and flexible.—Hide and Leather.

\* W. C. McBride, general agent of the Rio Grande Western, has returned to Butte, Mont., from a trip through Idaho, Utah and Colorado. In former years Mr. McBride devoted his best efforts during the season to soliciting wool shipments for the Western in the Short Line territory in Montana, Idaho and Utah, and usually got about 70 per cent. of the wool. Under a new system put into effect this season by the Union Pacific all soliciting has been done away with and the wool business has been apportioned, the Union Pacific taking 75 per cent. for itself. Under that arrangement all wool shipments are carried as far as the Missouri river and the only soliciting that is being done is by agents of the lines east of the river. Mr. McBride says wool is moving very slowly at present and that growers are generally holding their clips until after the presidential election. The prices offered at present range from 12 cents to 14½ cents, although some was contracted for last spring at 20 cents. Only the wool contracted for and other clips owned by growers who are compelled to sell in order to meet some pressing obligations is moving now. Wool that was contracted for early in the season at 20 cents would bring only 13 cents now. Sheepmen in Idaho and Utah are generally well satisfied and in a prosperous condition. They consider themselves a much-favored class.

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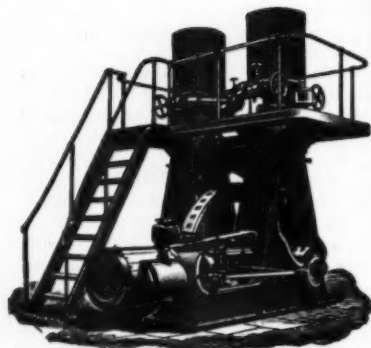
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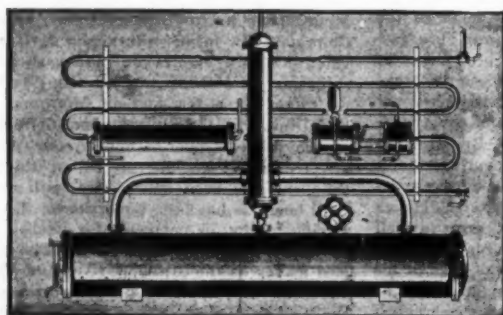
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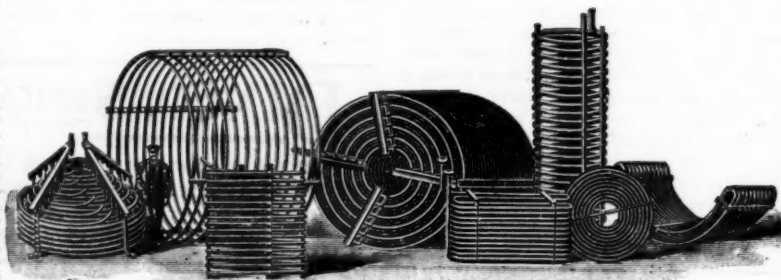
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Large Ones.

CARBONIC ANHYDRIDE SYSTEM.

**THE COCHRAN COMPANY, - - - LORAIN, O.**



# Ice and Refrigeration

—The creamery at Collins, Iowa, was burned. Loss, \$3,000; partly insured.

—The Gregory Creamery Co., of Ottawa, Kan., has been incorporated with a capital of \$40,000.

—The Mountain Spring Ice Co., of Pittsburgh, Pa., has been incorporated with a capital of \$44,000.

—Miss Annette Reynolds, of Scranton, Pa., is forming a large ice company for the purpose of dealing, etc., in ice.

—The people of Lincoln, Neb., boast of having the largest creamery in the world. Its capacity is 30,000 lbs. of butter a day.

—John C. Stocker, the Reading (Pa.) brewer, 1700 North Eleventh street, in a few months will begin work on a big artificial ice plant.

—City Custodian Gass, of Cincinnati, has arranged with Frank X. Krug to furnish ice to the city at 20 cents per hundred until bids are received.

—L. H. Bissell, clerk of the Home for Feeble Minded at Glenwood, Ia., says that work on the new \$9,000 cold storage plant in connection with the institution is progressing rapidly.

—Colonel Bingham, U. S. Army, is busy with plans for fitting an extensive refrigerating plant in the White House cellar, which will soon result in cooling comfort in the President's official home.

—The Pawnee Creamery Co., of Pawnee City, Neb., has been incorporated for dairy

business. Capital, \$10,000. Incorporators: A. J. Palmer, J. D. Nesbitt, J. T. Trenery, D. C. Stratton, R. Lipp, all of Pawnee City.

—Local business men of Bowling Green, Ky., have planned to establish another ice factory in that city where there is already, it is said, one of the largest of the kind running all the year. The new plant is to have a capacity of twenty-five tons per day.

—Messrs. Page & Wolff, of Gallup, N. M., will have their new ice plant in operation by the first of September. A new two-story building, 50 x 30 feet, has been built. The capacity of the plant is ten tons per day. The machinery was shipped from Chicago recently.

—A trial shipment of Niagara fruit was made from Grimsby to Montreal recently in a new cold storage car which is modeled after the system known in the United States as the "Hanrahan Automatic." The shipment was made under the direction of the Hon. Mr. Dryden, Minister of Agriculture.

—A considerable amount of stock in the Reading (Pa.) Cold Storage and Ice Company has been taken recently by consumers of ice. It is being offered for sale by the company to the public at par, \$25 a share. President Guldin stated that they do not wish to exclude anybody in Reading from being interested in the business.

—S. P. Wippel, Ellensburg, Wash., has laid the foundation for his new creamery, which he expects to have in operation within thirty days. His building will be 20x40, with


a boiler room annex 16x20, and his separator will have a capacity of 3,000 pounds of milk per hour. The plant will be equipped with all the latest improvements.

—A recent dispatch from Nephi, Utah, says that William Miller adopted a new plan for supplying his butcher shop with ice. He took his team and followed up Salt creek canyon behind Mt. Nebo, a distance of about nine miles. Here he found a large sheet of last winter's ice still unmelted within easy reach. He cut some huge blocks and returned with about 1,800 pounds.

—Much credit is given by the Prince Edward Island "Patriot" to the cold storage system on Atlantic steamships which has been accomplished by the Hon. Sidney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture. To the adoption of refrigerating transportation across the sea is largely due the enormous increase in the quantity and value of the exports of butter and bacon to Great Britain.

—The recent hot weather has aroused the people of Bedford City, Va., to taking steps toward the building of an ice manufactory. C. E. Harris, of the City Council, will proceed towards the erection of a plant, if satisfactory terms can be made for the use of water. In consequence of the ice supply from Lynchburg and Roanoke being deficient much inconvenience and discomfort has resulted.

—The Ottawa, Ontario, Can., Cold Storage Company whose big warehouse on Nicholas street has been a central distributing point for farm produce will shortly go out of business. The warehouse has been rented to the Ottawa Dairy Company at an annual rental of \$1,800. The Cold Storage Company will occupy the premises for some time, but will leave in time to permit of the warehouse being fitted up for the purposes of the Dairy Company.

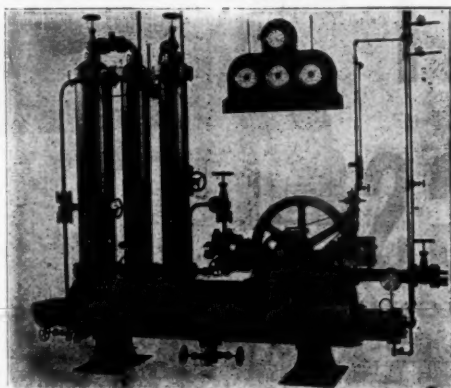


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## Our Mighty Midget Ice and Refrigerating Machine

OCCUPIES LITTLE SPACE,  
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Designed specially for packinghouses, hotels, creameries, small refrigerating plants.

**MACHINES ALL SIZES.**

**HENRY VOGT MACHINE CO.**

LOUISVILLE, KY.

1900 Catalogue on Application.



**AUTOMATIC REGULATOR.**  
Regulates flow of weak liquor to absorber.

—The intense heat recently caused the Cold Storage Companies of Reading, Pa., to operate their ice plants to their utmost capacity. There has been an unusual demand upon them, with the result that they were scarcely able to supply their customers with the large quantities desired. This was due, it is said, to the fact that the Cold Storage Companies have contracts with Philadelphia parties for their surplus ice. The combined ice plants manufacture about 300 tons a day, while the city has been consuming about 200 tons. The ice plants are being operated with still greater activity now, and the ice famine will be averted, the representatives of the company say.

—D. E. Johnson, inventor for a method for refrigerating fruit and other perishable goods while in transit, has been in Los Angeles, Cal., with one of his cars, brought from Chicago with a load of meat. He represents the Produce Cold Air Company of Chicago, which is introducing his cars. While the new method utilizes a certain quantity of ice, there is a fan propelled by the axle of the car which serves to expand the air and aid evaporation of water in the car, thus tending to reduce the temperature of the interior of the car and make necessary the use of less ice, it being claimed that but one icing will be required from the Pacific to the Atlantic, where from four to six are required under ordinary refrigeration.

#### BIG INCREASE IN BUSINESS.

The South Omaha packers report an enormous increase in business as shown by a statement lately compiled by the managers. The increase in products is shown by their railroad business. In 1896 the number of refrigerator cars that were being used by Cudahy was small and consisted mainly of leased foreign cars. At present all of the old leased cars are being used and 200 new ones have been leased during the year 1900; besides this during this year the company has purchased 200 new cars of its own, making a total addition for 1900 of 400 cars.

Mr. Howe, superintendent for the Armour, said that there had been a vast increase in the number of refrigerator cars owned by the firm and that the new supply of the Chicago house had been partially used at South Omaha.

Superintendent Manchue of Swift's plant said that the increase of refrigerator cars of the plant had been at least 25 per cent. and that about 375 absolutely new cars for South Omaha had been purchased by the company.

The Omaha Packing Company is now using 200 cars more than they had at the beginning of the year. These have been purchased by the company with the view of disposing of leased foreign cars. However, the business of the plant has so increased that all of the leased

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Asbestos Paper and Packings. Mineral Wool. Trade Supplied.

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foreign cars are still being used, together with the newly purchased ones.

At Hammond's, it was given out that the business done by the company would show a parallel increase with that of other houses.

J. H. Lawrence, who has been manager of the Farmers' Oil Works, at Ft. Smith, Ark., and has been engaged in this line of business for a number of years, will go to Marianna to assume the management of the Marianna Cotton Oil Co. He will go about September 1. Alfred Lowry, who has held the position of bookkeeper for the Helena mill of the Arkansas Cotton Oil Co., will succeed Mr. Lawrence as manager of the Farmers' Oil Works.

#### CATTLE DISEASE IN NORTH WALES.

A serious outbreak of foot and mouth disease has been discovered on one of the principal farms in the Vale of Clwyd. The police, on being communicated with, obtained the advice of two veterinary surgeons, and precautionary measures were at once taken. A constable was placed in charge of the farms, and the farmers of the district have been warned. The Board of Agriculture has also been communicated with.—Wales News, Cardiff.

\* Bozman's wholesale poultry establishment at Pond Creek, O. T., has been destroyed by fire.

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MALLEABLE IRON



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# FITTINGS



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## NEVER LEAK.

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## ADDITIONAL EXPORTS, AND IMPORTS.

We supplement the review of our meat and provision reports for July, 1900, corrected to August 10, with the following additional figures of our imports and exports for the same month:

**Sheep.**—July, 1899, 6,425 head; value, \$16,810; 1900, 13,226 head, value \$69,186; seven months, 1899, 109,642 head, value \$697,686; 1900, 91,391 head, value \$622,202.

**All Other, Including Fowls.**—July, 1899, \$23,777; 1900, \$15,174; seven months, 1899, \$222,418; 1900, \$153,535.

**Bones, Hoofs, Horns and Horn Tips, Strips and Waste.**—July, 1899, \$19,788; 1900, \$16,750; seven months, 1899, \$122,898; 1900, \$127,580.

**Candles.**—July, 1899, 88,195 lbs., value \$7,611; 1900, 161,386 lbs., value \$15,768; seven months, 1899, 2,009,714 lbs., value \$173,501; 1900, 1,118,432 lbs., value \$122,605.

**Eggs.**—July, 1899, 421,262 doz., value \$68,299; 1900, 375,177 doz., value \$59,765; seven months, 1899, 2,906,371 doz., value \$487,637; 1900, 4,185,154 doz., value \$646,527.

**Fish of All Kinds.**—Values: July, 1899, \$217,591; 1900, \$194,526; seven months 1899, \$1,760,015; 1900, \$2,367,069.

**Glue.**—July, 1899, 118,598 lbs., value \$12,832; 1900, 204,537 lbs., value \$19,607; seven months, 1899, \$1,316,641 lbs., value \$126,541; 1900, 1,347,803 lbs., value \$129,353.

**Grease, Grease Scraps and all Soap Stock.**—Values: July, 1899, \$250,020; 1900, \$369,090; seven months 1899, \$1,653,998; 1900, \$1,970,699.

**Hides and Skins, Other than Furs.**—July, 1899, 442,232 lbs., value \$59,784; 1900, 609,136 lbs., value \$65,566; seven months 1899, 4,566,742 lbs., value \$441,785; 1900, 4,705,419 lbs., value \$482,314.

**Cottonseed Oil Cake and Oil Cake Meal.**—July, 1899, 52,442,851 lbs., value \$476,653; 1900, 59,917,559 lbs., value \$637,469; seven months, 1899, 623,325,782 lbs., value \$5,418,713; 1900, 600,298,343 lbs., value \$6,242,643.

**Lard Oil.**—July, 1899, 75,964 gals., value \$31,692; 1900, 78,522 gals., value \$43,519; seven months, 1899, 644,917 gals., value \$283,165; 1900, 340,029 gals., value \$169,811.

**Cottonseed Oil.**—July, 1899, 2,981,235 gals., value \$732,661; 1900, 1,289,595 gals., value \$464,439; seven months, 1899, 30,178,051 gals., value \$7,158,482; 1900, 25,419,381 gals., value \$8,536,663.

**Cured Beef (other than salted or pickled).**—July, 1899, 415,690 lbs., value \$34,175; 1900, 108,418 lbs., value \$8,991; seven months, 1899, 1,531,139 lbs., value \$133,150; 1900, \$1,091,651 lbs., value \$92,377.

**Canned Pork.**—July, 1899, 517,530 lbs., value \$39,291; 1900, 655,201 lbs., value \$50,174; seven months, 1899, 517,530 lbs., value \$39,291; 1900, 5,580,751 lbs., value \$437,969.

**Pork (salted or pickled).**—July, 1899, 10,480,526 lbs., value \$591,566; 1900, 10,929,121 lbs., value \$754,801; seven months, 1899,

83,696,589 lbs., value \$4,777,645; 1900, 79,770,964 lbs., value \$5,187,883.

**Poultry and Game.**—Values: July, 1899, \$4,499; 1900, \$5,811; seven months, 1899, \$157,666; 1900, \$386,561.

**Sausage and Sausage Meat.**—July, 1899, not separately stated; 1900, \$1,563,402 lbs., value \$141,917; seven months, 1899, not separately stated; 1900, 1,563,402 lbs., value \$141,917.

**All Other Miscellaneous Canned or Other Meat Products.**—Values: July, 1899, \$451,319; 1900, \$372,895; seven months, 1899, \$3,517,446; 1900, \$3,293,525.

**Sausage Casings.**—Values: July, 1899, \$105,579; 1900, \$176,384; seven months, 1899, \$857,108; 1900, \$1,335,330.

**Soaps (toilet or fancy).**—Values: July, 1899, \$48,304; 1900, \$43,400; seven months, 1899, \$194,677; 1900, \$329,553.

**All Other Soaps.**—July, 1899, 4,054,640 lbs., value \$103,392; 1900, 2,509,667 lbs., value \$80,831; seven months, 1899, 24,150,966 lbs., value \$849,647; 1900, 19,543,282 lbs., value \$688,358.

**Wool (raw).**—July, 1899, 288,977 lbs., value \$56,214; 1900, 1,000 lbs., value \$172; seven months, 1899, 7,907,267 lbs., value \$282,226; 1900, 308,598 lbs., value \$47,128.

### Imports.

**Cattle.**—July, 1899, 5,649 head, value \$71,833; 1900, 6,188 head, value \$106,397; seven months, 1899, 103,171 head, value \$1,173,926; 1900, 98,119 head, value \$1,230,728.

**Sheep.**—July, 1899, 1,044 head, value \$5,173; 1900, 436 head, value \$8,708; seven months, 1899, 11,276 head, value \$71,646; 1900, 30,729 head, value \$135,144.

**All Other (including fowls and live poultry).**—Values: July, 1899, \$10,429; 1900, \$17,441; seven months, 1899, \$134,535; 1900, \$182,218.

**Bones, Horns and Hoofs (unmanufactured).**—Values: July, 1899, \$60,705; 1900, \$73,140; seven months, 1899, \$456,333; 1900, \$542,018.

**Fish of All Kinds.**—Values: July, 1899, \$609,167; 1900, \$492,238; seven months, 1899, \$2,926,066; 1900, \$3,191,617.

**Furs and Fur Skins (undressed).**—Values: July, 1899, \$577,566; 1900, \$397,444; seven months, 1899, \$4,048,089; 1900, \$4,409,677.

**Hides and Skins (other than fur skins, goatskins free).**—July, 1899, 6,647,999 lbs., value \$1,612,895; 1900, 4,670,389 lbs., value \$1,237,903; seven months, 1899, 46,258,696 lbs., value \$12,035,285; 1900, 46,216,221 lbs., value \$12,655,078.

**Hides of Cattle (durable).**—July, 1899, 11,347,651 lbs., value \$1,206,619; 1900, 10,077,922 lbs., value \$1,137,064; seven months, 1899, 84,502,591 lbs., value \$9,002,609; 1900, 98,703,405 lbs., value \$12,228,232.

**All Other (free).**—July, 1899, 8,535,241 lbs., value \$1,264,965; 1900, 7,077,442 lbs., value \$1,074,165; seven months, 1899, 45,084,505 lbs., value \$6,553,460; 1900, 54,554,075 lbs., value \$8,921,396.

**Total of Hides and Skins.**—July, 1899, 26,530,891 lbs., value \$4,084,479; 1900, 21,821,753 lbs., value \$3,449,792; seven months, 1899, 175,848,792 lbs., value \$27,501,354; 1900, 199,473,801 lbs., value \$33,804,706.

**Hide Cuttings Raw and Other Glue Stock (free).**—Values: July, 1899, \$102,486; 1900, \$126,940; seven months, 1899, \$521,314; 1900, \$700,368.

**Glue (durable).**—July, 1899, 329,186 lbs., value \$34,616; 1900, 335,339 lbs., value \$36,493; seven months, 1899, 3,584,908 lbs., value \$294,782; 1900, 2,958,005 lbs., value \$305,386.

**Grease and Oils (free).**—Values: July, 1899, \$26,233; 1900, \$41,245; seven months, 1899, \$279,351; 1900, \$275,418.

**Grease (durable).**—Values: July, 1899, \$5,096; 1900, \$19,027; seven months, 1899, \$136,216; 1900, \$127,380.

**Meat Products (including meat, meat extracts and all others).**—Values: July, 1899, \$10,752; 1900, \$18,445; seven months, 1899, \$224,508; 1900, \$197,425.

**Dairy Products.**—July, 1899, \$122,657; 1900, \$163,507; seven months, 1899, \$1,115,890; 1900, \$1,169,824.

**Salt.**—July, 1899, 50,384,842 lbs., value \$53,174; 1900, 21,971,824 lbs., value \$36,887; seven months, 1899, \$229,897,863 lbs., value \$317,038; 1900, 221,953,975 lbs., value \$335,486.

**Sausage Casings.**—July, 1899, \$61,548; 1900, \$78,856; seven months, 1899, \$412,308; 1900, \$453,405.

**Soaps (fancy, perfumed and all toilet soaps).**—July, 1899, 66,131 lbs., value \$22,146; 1900, 70,025 lbs., value \$28,519; seven months, 1899, 460,228 lbs., value \$188,303; 1900, 468,274 lbs., value \$194,582.

**All other Soaps.**—July, 1899, \$16,606; 1900, \$24,412; seven months, 1899, \$148,304; 1900, \$172,255.

**Wool, Hair of the Camel, Goat, Alpaca and Other Like Animals.**—July, 1899, 4,892,093 lbs., value \$408,672; 1900, 5,326,491 lbs., value \$488,612; seven months, 1899, 37,574,070 lbs., value \$3,484,242; 1900, 63,026,675 lbs., value \$5,824,724.

### TO GROW HEMP IN GERMANY.

Berlin, Aug. 30.—Owing to the Philippine troubles Manila hemp has risen 50 per cent., and now several large German companies have been formed, one of which has Government connections, to start Manila hemp culture in German East Africa, where the experiments have proved very successful.

Telephone 1709—79th St.

**JOSEPH LEVY,**

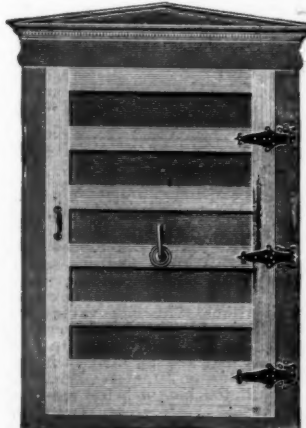
DEALER IN

**Fat, Suet, Calfskins and Bones**

Prime Beef, Navals and Briskets

A SPECIALTY.

1213-1215 Second Av., Cor. 64th St., N. Y.



## STEVENS' PATENT ONLY TIGHT DOOR

FOR Ice Houses, Cold Storage, Coolers, Refrigerators, Lime Houses, and any and every place where an opening is to be closed tight, and remain so.

NO RUBBER, NO CLOTH, NO FELL. SHUTS RIGHT AGAINST THE WOOD. WILL HOLD WATER.

Door will not stick. The best edge fastening will never shut a door tight on the hinge edge of door. Must be loose.

Special pattern of hinges let doors to stop and swing edge of door clear of opening, so that trucks, barrels, &c., cannot touch it.

No door so bad but what can be easily made tight and not stick.

Doors and frames complete to fit any opening.

For overhead track or ice, with or without sills. I build the Stevens' Patent Open Pan System of Refrigeration, and apply it to Cold Storage Coolers for Butchers, Grocers, House Refrigerators, &c.

For three years I have used this system exclusively, and sold many to fix old doors. Not a complaint.

Full information on application why so much cold air is wasted, and how doors are made tight so as to save it.

B. A. STEVENS, Toledo, Ohio.



# TANNING... CHEMISTS

If you will send us samples of your spent tan, tanning extracts, greases, and all your by-products, we will give you prompt and accurate analyses, and tell you how to get the most money from your waste products.

Tanning chemistry a specialty.

**THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER LABORATORY,**

Official Chemists to the N. Y. Produce Exchange.

150 Nassau Street, New York City.

# New York Markets

## OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverp'l.	Glasgow.	Hamburg.
	per ton.	per ton.	per 100 lb.
Oil cake	15/	15/	20
Bacon	15/	22/6	30
Lard, tierces	17/6	22/6	30
Cheese	30/	30/	2 M.
Butter	35/	30/	2 M.
Tallow	17/6	22/6	30
Beef, per tierce	3/6	4/6	30
Pork, per bbl.	2/6	3/3	30

Direct port U. K. or Continent, large steamers, berth terms, September 3/7½-3/8. Cork for orders, September 4/3.

## LIVE CATTLE.

### WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO AUG. 25.

	Beesves.	Cows.	C'lva.	Sh'p.	Hogs.
Jersey City	2,644	1	1,740	36,908	11,344
Sixtieth St.	3,780	88	5,425	5,356	
Fortieth St.					12,632
W. 8th R. R.	3,754	41			
Lehigh Valley	1,784				3,258
Balt. & Ohio				1,927	
Weehawken	309				
Scattering	400		71	33	

Totals	12,471	130	7,236	44,224	27,234
Tt's. last week	13,191	191	6,805	52,165	26,262

### WEEKLY EXPORTS TO AUG. 25.

	Live Cattle.	Live Sheep.	Qrs. of Beef.
Nelson Morris	309		8,300
Armour & Co.			1,100
Schwartzschild & S.	845		2,950
J. Shamburger & Son	605		
W. W. Brauer Co., Ltd.	504		
Swift & Co.	66		2,922
G. H. Hammond Co.			1,845
W. A. Sherman	605		
Miscellaneous		166	

Total exports	3,114	166	17,117
Total exports last week	1,946	165	15,657
Boston exports this week	3,618		8,551
Baltimore exports this week	1,271		
Phila. exports this week	600		1,200
Portland exports this week	203		
N'port News exports this wk.	350		
Montreal exports this week	2,816		
To London	4,346		1,100
To Liverpool	4,749	3,497	23,918
To Glasgow	1,420		
To Bristol	441		
To Hull	190		
To Manchester	420		
To Southampton			1,850
To Newcastle	175		
To Cardiff	306		
To Bermuda and West Indies		166	

Totals to all ports	12,062	3,693	26,868
Totals to all ports last week	8,801	2,607	27,302

## QUOTATIONS FOR BEEVES.

Good to choice native steers	\$5.55	a \$5.90
Medium to fair native steers	5.10	a 5.50
Common and ordinary native steers	4.00	a 5.00
Oxen and stags	2.25	a 4.85
Bulls and dry cows	1.35	a 4.15
Good to choice native steers one year ago	5.40	a 5.60

## LIVE CALVES.

Trade was active and the market firm. A few choice veals reached 8½¢/a 8¼¢. Butter-milks and grassers are weak and lower. Prices are about the same as last week. We quote:

Live veal calves, a few selected	a 8
Live veal calves, prime, per lb.	a 8
Live veal calves, common	5 a 6½
Buttermilk	3 a 3½
Grassers	2½ a 3

## LIVE HOGS.

With a fair demand and the market a little firmer prices have ruled a trifle higher. We quote:

Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lbs.)	5.80 a 5.85
Hogs, medium	5.90 a 6.00
Hogs, light to medium	6.00 a 6.10
Pigs	6.00 a 6.10
Roughs	4.80 a 5.00

## Hog Markets in Leading Cities.

CHICAGO.—Steady to lower; left, 7.313; \$4.80@5.42½.

CINCINNATI.—Active; higher; \$4.50@5.47½.

ST. LOUIS.—Steady; \$5.20@5.40.

OMAHA.—Generally steady; 4.90@5.10.

EAST BUFFALO.—5c lower; 5.50@5.75.

LOUISVILLE.—Steady; \$5.15@5.40.

PITTSBURG.—Fairly active; \$5.40@5.70.

MILWAUKEE.—\$4.75@5.35.

KANSAS CITY.—Steady; \$5.00@5.20.

CLEVELAND.—\$5.45@5.55.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Steady; \$5.25@5.47½.

## LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

With an unsteady market, and a light demand prices have fallen a little. We quote:

Lambs, best	6.50 a 7.25
Lambs, fair	5.50 to 6.50
Common	5.00 a 6.00
Live sheep, prime	3.50 a 4.00
Live sheep, common to medium	3.00 a

## LIVE POULTRY.

Chickens continue in moderate proportion in the receipts and are firmly held, but fowls are selling slowly from dealers' hands and the feeling is weak. Ducks and geese on fair demand when heavy, but small and thin slow. Live pigeons selling fairly and prices continue to be steady. We quote:

Spring chickens, nearby and Ind., etc., large, per lb.	a 12½
Spring chickens, other Western	a 12
Spring chickens, Southern, per lb.	11½ a 12
Fowls, per lb.	a 10
Roasters, old, per lb.	a 6
Turkeys, per lb.	8 a 9
Ducks, Western, per pair	50 a 60
Ducks, Southern and Southwestern, per pair	35 a 45
Geese, Western, per pair	75 a 1.00
Geese, Southern and Southwestern, per pair	70 a 80
Pigeons, per pair	15 a 20

## DRESSED BEEF.

With liberal receipts, extreme hot weather and absence of demand prices have declined. We quote:

Choice native, heavy	8½ a 8¾
Choice native, light	8 a 8¼
Common to fair native	7½ a 7¾
Choice Western heavy	7½ a 7¾
Choice Western light	6½ a 7
Common to fair Texan	6 a 6½
Good to choice hangers	7½ a 7¾
Common to fair hangers	6½ a 7
Choice cows	7 a
Common to fair cows	6 a 6½
Good to choice oxen and stags	6½ a 7½
Common to fair oxen and stags	6 a 6½
Fleshy Bologna bulls	6 a 6½

## DRESSED CALVES.

With steady market and a fair demand prices are about the same. We quote:

Veals, city dressed, prime	13
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## DRESSED HOGS.

With a steady market and a fair demand prices are about the same as last week. Country-dressed pork dull. We quote:

Hogs, heavy	a 7½
Hogs, 180 lbs.	7½ a 7¾
Hogs, 160 lbs.	7½ a 7¾
Hogs, 140 lbs.	7½ a 7¾
Pigs	a 7½

## DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The market has been a little unsteady, with prices ruling about the same as last week. We quote:

Lambs, prime	10½ a 11
Lambs, common to medium	9½ a 10
Prime sheep	a 7
Medium	6½ a 7
Buck sheep	a 6

## DRESSED POULTRY.

There is a fairly good demand for dressed poultry and spring chickens, and choice Western a shade stronger. The occurrence of Labor Day on Monday will no doubt cause a fair demand during the balance of the week, and with stock expected moderate the outlook is favorable. Fowls, however, are a little drabby. There is no surplus of really fancy fowls, and such are held steadily, but there are plenty of good average grade, which are freely offered at 10½¢, and selling slowly. Spring turkeys sell fairly when desirable. Old turkeys firm, and nearby spring ducks plenty. Receipts last six days, 4,117 pkgs.; previous six days, 4,230 pkgs. We quote:

Turkeys, spring, dry-picked, fancy	20 a
Turkeys, spring, average run	15 a 18
Turkeys, old hens, average best	9 a 10
Turkeys, old toms	a 8
Turkeys, old, poor	6 a 7
Spring chickens, Phila., select'd, large	16 a 17
Spring chickens, Phila., mixed sizes	13 a 15
Spring chickens, Penn., per lb.	13 a 15
Spring chickens, Western, dry-picked, lb.	a 13
Spring chickens, Western, scalded, 4 lbs. and over average to pair	a 12½
Spring chickens, Western, 3 lbs. and under average	a 12

Spring chickens, Southw'n, av. best	12 a 12½
Spring chickens, Southwestern, fair to good	11 a 11½
Spring chickens, poor	8 a 10
Fowls, State and Pa., good to prime	10½ a 11
Fowls, Western, scalded	10 a 10½
Fowls, Western, dry-picked, average, prime	a 10½
Fowls, Western, dry-picked, fair to good	9 a 10
Fowls, South'n and Southw'n, prime	10 a 10½
Old roosters, per lb.	5½ a 6
Ducks, Eastern & L. I., spring, per lb.	a 11
Ducks, Western, Spring, per lb.	6 a 8
Geese, Eastern, Spring, white, per lb.	14 a 15
Geese, Eastern, Spring, dark, per lb.	11 a 12
Squabs, choice, large, white, per doz.	2.00
Squabs, mixed, per dozen	1.50 a 1.75
Squabs, small, dark, per dozen	1.00 a 1.25
Squabs, culis, per dozen	50 a 75

## PROVISIONS.

The market is exceedingly slow and dull, but is not expected to remain so for any length of time. Western pork loins hold firm at 11 @11½¢. We quote:

### (Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. average	11½ a 12
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. average	11½ a 12
Smoked hams, heavy	a 11
California hams, smoked, light	8½ a 9
California hams, smoked, heavy	8 a 8½
Smoked bacon, boneless	12½ a 13
Smoked bacon (rib in)	12 a
Dried beef sets	a 16½
Smoked beef tongues, per lb.	17 a 18
Smoked shoulders	8 a 8½
Pickled bellies, light	10½ a 11
Pickled bellies, heavy	11½ a 12
Fresh pork loins, city	11½ a 12
Fresh pork loins, city	11 a 11½
Fresh pork loins, Western	11 a 11½

## LARDS.

Pure refined lards for Europe	7.45 -7.25
Pure refined lard for So. America	8.10 -8.00
Pure refined lard for Brazil (kegs)	9.25 -9.15
Compounds—Domestic	—
Export	—
Prime Western lards	7.50 -7.10
Prime city	6½ a 6¾
Prime lard stearine	8 a 8½
Prime oleo stearine	a 7½

## FISH.

The market is good for this time of the year, but there is no big supply of stock. What was sold, however, brought fair prices. Weak-fish and bluefish in moderate supply and Western salmon is scarce. We quote:

Cod, heads off	5 a
Cod, heads on	3 a 4
Hallbut, white	13 a 14
Hallbut, Grey	8 a 10
Bluefish, small green	5 a 6
Bluefish, large, green	7 a 8
Eels, skinned	6 a 10
Eels, skin on	4 a 5
Salmon, Western (steel head)	25 a
Salmon, Chinook	18 a 20
Lobsters, large	14 a 16
Lobsters, medium	14 a 12½
Mackerel, Spanish, live, large, native	20 a 22
Mackerel, Spanish	14 a 16
Mackerel, small and medium	a 6
Mackerel, large, native	18 a 20
Soft crabs, large	50 a 60
Soft crabs, medium	20 a 25
Weakfish, green	3 a 4
Sea bass, Eastern	6 a 7
Sea bass, Jersey	4 a 5
Haddock	4 a 5
Kingfish, native	20 a 25
Prawn	a 75
Porgies	3 a 4
Butterfish	4 a 5
Flukes	3 a 4
Green turtles	a 18

## BUTTER.

General trade is rather quiet, much as usual during the closing week of the summer period, and with the exception of fancy goods, which are not over plenty, the market has rather an easy tone. A great deal of the butter continues to show summary defects, which keeps the price of extra creamery down to such small proportions that late values are held steady at a basis of 22c. Most buyers are stuck about the quality and refuse to buy at top rates grades that are not strictly fancy. Some business is doing in June creamery, but the weather is still too hot to bring much of this stock from out of the freezers. Imitation creamery remains without any change. Choice current packed goods bring 16c and some nice lots go at 15½¢. Receipts last six days, 41,439 pkgs.; previous six days, 39,653 pkgs. We quote:

Creamery, extras, per lb.	a 22
Creamery, firsts	20½ a 21
Creamery, seconds	19 a 20
Creamery, thirds	18 a 18½
Creamery, June, extras	21½ a 21
State dairy, half-drink tubs, fancy	20 a 21
State dairy, half-drink tubs, firsts	18½ a 19½
State dairy, Welsh tubs, fancy	20 a 20½
State dairy, Welsh tubs, firsts	18½ a 19
State dairy, tubs, seconds	17 a 18
State dairy, tubs, thirds	a 16
State dairy, tubs, etc.	16 a 18½



Western imitation creamery, extras.	17	a	18
Western imitation creamery, lower grades.	15½	a	16½
Western factory, June make, fine.	16½	a	17
Western factory, current pkd., finest.	15½	a	16
Western factory, seconds.	15½	a	15½
Western factory, or dairy, lower grades.	14	a	15
Renovated butter, fancy.	19	a	20
Renovated butter, common to prime.	16	a	18

**CHEESE.**

There is little change in the general features of the market for large cheese, and the demand is very limited. The bulk of the offerings show very poor condition from heated milk when made and such goods have to be cut deeply. Small sizes dull and weak with plenty of sellers at 10½¢ for colored and 10¢ for white. Desirable skims in fair request and held about steady. Receipts last six days, 36,781 boxes; previous six days, 39,490 boxes. We quote:

State, full cream, colored, large, fancy.	10½	a	10½
State, full cream, white, large, good to choice.	9½	a	10½
State, full cream, white, large, fancy.	10½	a	10½
State, full cream, white, large, good to choice.	9½	a	10½
State, full cream, large, poor to fair.	8½	a	9½
State, full cream, small, colored, fcy.	10½	a	10½
State, full cream, small, white, fancy.	10	a	10
State, full cream, small, cold, good to choice.	10	a	10½
State, full cream, small, white, good to choice.	9½	a	9½
State, full cream, small, poor to fair.	8½	a	9½
State, light skims, small, choice.	8½	a	8½
State, part skims, prime.	7½	a	8
State, part skims, prime.	7½	a	8
State, part skims, fair to good.	5½	a	7
State, part skims, common.	3	a	4
Full skims.	2	a	2½

**EGGS.**

The general position of the market is unchanged. There is a continued scarcity of strictly fine fresh, but there is an abundance of other grades. Possibly a lot of Western candled stock, showing very close grading and very little loss might bring a slight premium. The general basis of best regular packings is 17¢ loss off. Good lots, but not good enough for best trade, sell at 12½¢/13¢, and for lower qualities prices range irregularly down to 9¢ for very poor. Except the lower grades stock is cleaning up very good. Good dirties steady. Refrigerators quieter, buyers refusing to meet holders' views. Receipts last six days, 42,256 cases; previous six days, 45,240 cases. We quote:

**QUOTATIONS AT MARK.**

State and Penn., fancy mixed, per doz.	15	a	18
State and Penn., average prime.	15	a	17
Western, closely selected, fancy.	16	a	16½
Western, northerly sections, prime to choice.	13½	a	15½
Western, fair to good.	11	a	13
Western and South'n, poor.	9	a	10
Western, candled, dirties, 30 doz. cs.	2.40	a	3.00
Western, unc'dled, dirties, 30 doz. cs.	2.40	a	2.85
Western checks, av. best, 30 doz. cs.	1.95	a	2.25
Western culis, inferior, 30-do. case.	1.50	a	1.80
West'n. refrigerator, early pkd, choice	1	a	1.60
Western refrigerator, early packed	1	a	1.40
Western refrigerator, fair to good.	14	a	14½
Western refrigerator, common.	13	a	13½

**QUOTATIONS OFF.**

Penn. and State, av. prime, per doz.	17	a	18
Western, northerly sections, choice.	14	a	17
Western and South'n, fair to good.	16	a	16½

**THE FERTILIZER MARKET.**

Western stocks are pressing upon the market, which is not yet ready for them. Packers are holding firm at old quotations; so that no business is likely to be consummated for some weeks. We quote:

**BASIS NEW YORK DELIVERY.**

Bone meal, steamed, per ton.	\$19.50	a	20.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.	24.00	a	20.00
Nitrate of Soda, spot.	1.75	a	1.80
Nitrate of soda, to arrive.	1.72½	a	1.80
Bone black, spent, per ton.	13.00	a	13.50
Dried blood, New York, 12-13 per cent. ammonia.	2.15	a	2.20
Dried blood, West., high grade, fine ground.	2.22½	a	2.21½
Tankage, 6 and 20 p. c., f. o. b., Chicago.	18.00	a	18.50
Tankage, 8 and 20 p. c., f. o. b., Chicago.	14.50	a	15.00
Tankage, 7 and 30 p. c., f. o. b., Chicago.	14.00	a	14.50
Tankage, 6 and 35 p. c., f. o. b., Chicago.	13.00	a	13.50
Garbage Tankage, f. o. b., New York.	7.00	a	7.50
Azotine, per unit, del. N. York.	2.10	a	2.20
Fish scrap, wet (at factory), f. o. b., 2,000 lbs.	11.10	a	11.40
Fish scrap, dried (at factory).	22.25	a	23.00
Sulphate ammonia, gas, for meat, per 100 lbs.		a	2.83
Sulphate ammonia, gas, per 100 lbs. spot.		a	2.87½
Sulphate ammonia, bone, per 100 lbs.	2.72½	a	2.75

South Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b., Charleston.	6.50	a	7.75
South Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b., Ashley River, per 2,400 lbs.	3.90	a	4.00
The same, dried.	4.25	a	4.50

**POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.**

Kainit, shipment, per 2,240 lbs.	8.70	a	8.95
Kainit, ex-store, in bulk.	9.60	a	10.65
Kieserit, future shipments.	7.00	a	7.25
Muriate potash, 80 per cent., future shipment.	1.78	a	1.85
Muriate potash, 80 per cent., ex-store.	1.83	a	1.90
Double manure salt (48 a 49 per cent. chlorine), to arrive, per lb. (basis 48 per cent.).	1.01	a	1.13
Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 90 per cent.).	1.90½	a	2.08½
Sylvinit, 24 a 36 per cent. per unit, S. P.	.30½	a	.37

**BALTIMORE FERTILIZER MARKET.**

During the past month ammoniates have been dull, the Eastern and Northern users of material being well supplied and intent upon distribution of their manufactured goods to the wheat trade now at the period of its greatest activity. But producers are not overstocked, and have been able generally to maintain prices.

The fish catch to date has been small and the product is under speculative control.

Cottonseed meal is in demand for export, and the opening prices are quite prohibitory of its use to any great extent in fertilizer manipulations.

Trade conditions in the East are bright and a heavy output of manufactured goods is assured. In the Middle West, however, there has been a partial failure of the wheat crop, and a very light trade is there expected.

Sulphate of ammonia remains at a high level, equal \$2.20 per unit, but nitrate of soda is only about \$1.80 per unit, and may be largely substituted this winter for the higher-priced articles if the relative difference continues. We quote:

Crushed tankage, 10 and 15 per cent., \$20.00 @20.50 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage 10 and 20 per cent., \$19.00@19.50 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 9 and 20 per cent., \$17.50@18.00 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 6½ a 25 per cent., \$13.50 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; concentrated tankage, \$1.65 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; ground blood, \$1.95@2.00 per unit, f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 9 and 20 per cent., \$2.05@2.10 and 10 per unit c. a. f. Baltimore; crushed tankage, 8 and 25 per cent., \$2.05 and 10 per unit c. a. f. Baltimore; dried fish, \$2.00 and 10 f. o. b. factory; sulphate of ammonia, foreign, \$2.75@2.80 c. i. f. Baltimore, Norfolk and New York; domestic, \$2.80 f. o. b. Boston; nitrate of soda, spot, New York, \$1.70@1.75.

**CHEMICALS AND SOAPMAKERS' SUPPLIES.**

74 pr. ct. Caustic Soda, 100-2c. for 60 pr. ct.			
76 pr. ct. Caustic Soda, 2c.-2.15c. for 60 pr. ct.			
60 pr. ct. Caustic Soda, \$2.20 per 100 lbs.			
98 pr. ct. Powdered Caustic Soda, ¾ to ¾ cts.			
58 pr. ct. Pure Alkali, 90c. to \$1 for 48 pr. ct.			
48 pr. ct. Soda Ash, \$1 to \$1.12½ per 100 lbs.			
Borax, 8c. lb.			
Talc, 1¼-1½c. lb.			
Palm oil, 5¼-5½c. lb.			
Green olive oil, 60-65c. gallon.			
Yellow olive oil, 65-70c. gallon.			
Green olive oil foots, 6¼-6½c. lb.			
Cochin coconut oil, 6-6½c. lb.			
Ceylon coconut oil, 5½-6c. lb.			
Cottonseed oil, 35-37c. gallon.			
Rosin: M, \$2.60; N, \$2.85; W. G., \$3; W. W., \$3.20 per 280 lbs.			

**BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.**

Fresh Beef Tongue.	55 to 65c. a piece.	
Calves' head, scalded.	30 to 40c. a piece.	
Sweet breads, veal.	25 to 60c. a pair.	
Sweet breads, beef.	15 to 25c. a pair.	
Calves' livers.	25 to 50c. a piece.	
Beef kidneys.	8 to 10c. a piece.	
Mutton kidneys.	3c. a piece.	
Livers, beef.	40 to 60c. a piece.	
Oxtails.	8 to 10c. a piece.	
Hearts, beef.	10 to 20c. a piece.	
Rolls, beef.	12c. a lb.	
Tenderloins, beef.	20 to 28c. a lb.	
Lamb's fries.	8 to 10c. a pair.	

**BONES, HOOFS, HAIR AND HORNS.**

Round shin bones, av. 50-60 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.	\$60.00	
Flat shin bones, av. 40-45 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.	40.00	
Thigh bones, av. 90-95 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.	75.00	
Horns, 7½ oz. and over, steers, 1st quality.	\$2.50 a \$2.60	

**BUTCHERS' FAT.**

Ordinary shop fat.	13¢	
Suet, fresh and heavy.	34¢	
Shop bones, per cwt.	30	

**GREEN CALFSKINS.**

The market is dead and prices still remain very low. There is but little show for any present advancement. We quote:

No. 1 calfskins.	per lb.	.13
No. 1 calfskins, 9-12.	each.	1.15
No. 1 calfskins, 12-14.	each.	1.40
No. 2 calfskins.	per lb.	.11
No. 2 calfskins, 9-12.	each.	1.00
No. 2 calfskins, 12-14.	each.	1.20
No. 1 Grassers.	per lb.	.11
No. 1 Grassers, 9-12.	each.	1.00
No. 1 Grassers, 12-14.	each.	1.20
No. 2 Grassers.	per lb.	.09
No. 2 Grassers, 12-14.	each.	1.00
No. 1 heavy Kips.	each.	2.00
No. 2 heavy Kips.	each.	1.75
Tick heavy Kips.	each.	1.50
No. 1 Kips.	each.	1.70
No. 2 Kips.	each.	1.50
No. 1 grass Kips.	each.	1.50
No. 2 grass Kips.	each.	1.30
Ticky Kips.	each.	1.00
Branded heavy Kips.	each.	1.00
Branded Skins.	each.	.75
Branded Skins.	each.	.50

**SAUSAGE CASINGS.**

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.	70	
Sheep, imp., wide, per keg, 50 bund.	\$35.00	
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.	50	
Sheep, imp., per bundle med.	46	
Sheep, imp. per bundle, narrow.	34	
Hog, American, tcs., per lb.	38	
Hog, Amer., bbls., per lb., free of salt	40	
Hog, Amer., ½ bbls., per lb.	40	
Hog, Amer., kegs, per lb., free of salt	38	
Beef guts, rounds, per set, f.o.b. N.Y.	10	
Beef guts, rounds, per se f.o.b. Chic.	9	
Beef guts, rounds, per lb.	2 a	10
Beef guts, bungs, piece, f.o.b. N.Y.	10	
Beef guts, bungs, piece, f.o.b. Chic.	9½	
Beef guts, bungs, per lb.	6	
Beef guts, middles, per set, f.o.b. N.Y.	45	
Beef guts, m'dles, per set, f.o.b. Chic.	43	
Beef guts, middles, per lb.	8 a	43
Beef wensands, per 1,000, No. 1's.	5½	
Beef wensands, per 1,000, No. 2's.	3 a	4½
Russian rings	12 a	20

**SPICES.**

The spice market is slow, and no advancement is looked for at present. We quote:

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing. black.	14	14½
Pepper, Sing. white.	23	24
Pepper, Penang, White.	19	20
Pepper, Red, Zanzibar.	14	18
Pepper, Shot.	15	15
Allspice.	8	10
Coriander.	4	6
Cloves.	10	14
Mace.	42	45

**SALTPETRE.**

Crude.	3.62½	a	3.70
Refined—Granulated.	4¼	a	4½
Crystals.	4¼	a	4½
Powdered.	4¼	a	5

**THE GLUE MARKET.**

A extra.	22	
I extra.	18	
IX moulding.	17	
IX.	15½	
IX.	15	
IX.	14	
IX.	13	
IX.	12	
IX.	11	
IX.	10	
IX.	9	

**OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.**

The week has been very quiet in the oleo oil business. No sales reported so far this week up to this time of writing. The last previous sale of choice oleo oil in Rotterdam 51 florins, and market steady. The neutral lard business is as quiet as that of oleo oil, and the price asked for same practically that of oleo.

**Liverpool Markets.**

Liverpool, August 31.—Closing—Beef—Extra India mess, dull, 2s. 8d.; prime mess, steady, 66s. 3d. Pork—Prime mess Western, firm, 72s. 6d. Lard—American refined in pails firm, 36s. 6d.; prime Western in tierces, firm, 35s. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs., dull, 46s. 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lbs., firm, 41s. 6d.; short rib, 18 to 22 lbs., firm, 45s.; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lbs., firm, 41s. 6d.; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs., firm, 41s.; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lbs., firm, 39s. 6d.; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs., firm, 45s. 6d. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lbs., steady, 33s. 6d. Cheese—American finest white, dull, 50s. 6d.; do. colored, dull, 51s. 6d. Tallow—Prime city, steady, 24s. 9d. Australian in London, dull, 25s. 6d. Cottonseed oil, Hull refined, August, steady, 22s. Butter—United States, finest, 94s.; do. good, 80s.

# Retail Department

## PROTECTING THEIR CASH.

There seems to be a growing disposition among retailers, and especially among some of the retail meat and provision organizations, to form bodies for a credit agreement among themselves to get on a cash basis. This is a move in the right direction. If every butcher insisted on cash, who would take the credit customer? Where would this species of "kicker" get meat? Eat fish? No. The stomach wouldn't stand fish a week. Eat chickens? The chicken man needs his cash as well as any one else does, and, besides, very few people sell poultry only. Again, the human stomach founders on barnyard meat very quickly. Two weeks would kill off all of the hungry fish and poultry stomachs and cause a stampede for the old reliable dish of animal flesh. It takes time to get around, but a haul together would fetch it in a month.

The butcher loses more than two weeks' worth of money in a year. The "dead beat" has to eat. He can't beat his stomach. Let him be taught to as willingly breast a meat counter with the cash for his purchases as he does the dry goods counter of a big store. This "he" is a "she," and more the shame for it.

## BUTCHERS AS FOOD CONTRACTORS.

The retail butchers of Meriden, Conn., are successfully bidding for county and city public institutions contracts. The hint might be taken by retail butchers elsewhere.

There are hundreds of pounds, yes, thousands of pounds of pickled and cured meats which the butcher has to store away in vats and tanks are left over from the week's sales. These cuts are enough for the man or woman without the walls of a public institution. They are, then, good enough for those within, and the marketman could put up a good, stiff bid for such meats on contract.

## HOW TO FIND PORK WORMS.

We have a convenient little book on the important subject of the PORK WORM or FLESH WORM—a complete treatise on that important hog and pork subject TRICHINAE. Every butcher, and every handler of pork products, should have this handy book on so important a subject.

In the book the reader is told how to detect trichinae and how to avoid them.

A popular account is given of their habits, modes of propagation, and means of dissemination.

The book is written so as to be easily used by:

Stock Farmers, Butchers, Pork Dealers and Consumers of Pork.

Anyone sending us 25c in coin or stamps will receive, by mail, postpaid, a copy of this important and valuable little book which should be in the hands of everyone having anything to do with a hog, or parts of a hog. Address The National Provisioner, Book Department, 150 Nassau street, New York City.

## A "DEAD BEAT" INQUIRY.

We have received the following letter from a butcher of ten years' experience in an important Indiana city. We got similar letters constantly from all over the country. The letter from the "Hoozier" State is as follows:

"We have a move on foot in our town in regard to the credit business. We are going to make an effort to get up a bill that will protect the merchants dealing in provisions, etc. The dead beat has had his way long enough. I tell you, gentlemen, this matter of credit business is getting to be a serious evil. We must take steps at once to stop it. The credit business is getting so rotten that it is disgusting to be a retail merchant.

"If we can bring about some plan to force these men to pay their little bills, we would have more honest men, and it would be better for all. It seems that we cannot bring the trade to a cash basis for the reason that there are times in the year when work is very scarce. Then customers have no money, and business would be very slow. If the merchant had protection, and could trust those men to a limited extent business would move along more smoothly during the slack times for labor.

"I ask your best advice in regard to this matter. I know you are willing to help push a good thing. This matter should be agitated for all it is worth.

"I hope to hear from you by letter or in the columns of The National Provisioner."

[Our correspondent is on the right track. The National Provisioner has always been in favor of the strictest legislation in favor of honesty and the collection of bills due to trusting retailers. We canvassed New York city, and found that the marketmen there lose millions of dollars through the "dead beat." We have advised the formation of compacts to secure legislation on this line, and to devise some plan for the pursuit and correction of the dead beat. The matter is a very simple one if the retailers will agree upon a simple plan and then adhere to that plan. More money is lost through the dead beat in ten years than the retailer can say he has cleared by his business in that time.—Ed.]

## A Goat That Won't Butt.

The Angora goat does not butt. He just stinks you off. A wag's explanation of this goat's long hair is that its length is due to the hair's effort to get as far away from the body as possible. Ann Gora and Billy Gora are good eaters, good travelers and sell and smell high. At a recent sale at Port Elizabeth, South Africa, seventy-five Williams fetched \$24,230, or an average of \$255 per buck. At the same sale nineteen Nannys fetched \$4,025, or more than \$212 for each doe. A royal buck of this Thibet breed sold for \$1,650, and his long haired lady friend brought \$564. You may turn up your nose at his aroma, but you can't turn it up at the goat.

## A Dangerous Combination.

Matches and rats are a dangerous combination to work in any place of business. A provision store up at Worcester, Mass., found that out on Monday. The experiment cost many dollars in loss and much damage to sundry valuable books and papers. If the rats won't hide, hide the matches. Those two things, rats and matches, never did agree.

## AMERICAN MEAT TOOK THE MEDAL.

The Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co. have just received the following letter which explains itself:

U. S. Department of Agriculture,  
Bureau of Animal Industry,  
Washington, D. C., Aug. 28, 1900.  
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co., 45th Street  
and First Avenue, New York City:

Gentlemen.—It gives me pleasure to inform you that we have just received from Major Henry E. Alvord, Chief of the Dairy Division of this Bureau, and now in charge of the U. S. animal industry exhibit at the Paris Exposition, a partial report of awards on meat and dairy products in the U. S. collective exhibit, which states that the fresh meats prepared by you have received a gold medal. Very respectfully,

(Signed.) A. D. Melvin,  
Acting Chief of Bureau.

The above is very gratifying, naturally, as it is a fit recognition of merit and is some recompense for the care and expense which this big packing concern expended upon their laudable effort to place American fresh meats in their true light and native juiciness before the eyes of the whole world at the great Paris Exposition now in progress in the French capital.

By taking this much coveted prize the S. & S. Co. have heralded their own excellent name and that of their fine meats all through Europe. It is interesting to note how the supplies reached France from Kansas City, over 5,000 miles away.

The meats in this exhibit were put in fresh every day, but they were twenty-five days old before they reached Paris. The cattle were killed and cooled in Kansas City at the huge plant of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger plant there. These cattle were as prime as anything in the beef line well could be. The carcasses were then shipped to New York City in the company's own superb refrigerator cars. There they were transferred to the Southampton steamers in the refrigerators of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co. At Southampton the carcasses were transferred to small refrigerators specially built for this purpose by the S. & S. Co. These refrigerators, iced and salted regularly like a refrigerator car, were placed on the Havre boats, in charge of skilled assistants. Upon being landed at Havre, in France, these little refrigerators were placed upon the train of the French railways and hauled to Paris and the Exposition, being iced and salted all the way so as to maintain perfect and uninterrupted refrigeration from Kansas City to Paris for a time of at least twenty-five days. In every instance the meat arrived fresh and in perfect order for its prize-taking purposes.

As fresh cargoes went every day the fresh meat exhibit of this company was replenished each twenty-four hours.

The fresh arrivals daily required the taking out of the older meats daily. Where did these go? "American steaks!" That was the cry and that is where the retiring exhibits went. American steaks are now famous to French eyes and to French tastes. One would think so if he saw the excited Parisians yelling in all their giberish for some of the succulent meat served by the American Restaurant which took all of those fine joints that came out of Uncle Sam's S. & S. exhibit.

Some Germans who got in there and feasted on those now noted "American steaks" as they were called felt sick when they even thought of the German meat bill and "holered" for "more peef." It will be pretty hard to break some Frenchmen back into chewing mule rump after having their teeth flavored with the "American Steaks" which the S. & S. exhibit conducted to make famous. The thorough enterprise of the S. & S. Co. in all of this is distinctly American, and no one will grudge them the coveted gold medal which their fresh meat has taken at the hands of a foreign jury in a foreign and skeptical land. We add our congratulations.



## Greater New York Items

\*\* J. A. Howard, the able general branch manager of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co., is taking a turn around the "Hub" for a week just for the fun of it. In other words, Mr. Howard is having a short vacation rest up in the pork-and-beans electorate.

\*\* The wife and bright son of Leo Green, of the United Dressed Beef Co., are now about gay Paree. They left a little over two weeks ago for a trip to the "Continong," and Mr. Green has that lonesome look on his pleasant face which shows that he knows when his loved ones are absent. Master Green is said to be one of the brightest youths in this country. He will astonish his relatives on the other side and then keep his father jumping with astonishment at his prolific new ideas when he returns some weeks hence. His mother enjoys the voyage abroad.

\*\* Nathan Kann, of the New York Veal & Mutton Company, leaves Germany to-day for New York loaded with good ones for his friends when he reaches these shores in due course. He has been away some months and had a good trip to his boyhood home and among his lifelong friends. He will be welcomed by the trade upon his arrival on this side.

\*\* Wallie Blumenthal, of the United Dressed Beef Co., is back at his desk again after his vacation trip. His brown skin shows that Old Sol has been giving him a good summer roast. His clear eyes, however, tell of the tingling life and renewed vivacity which his short rest gave him. The boys were glad to see Wallie back again.

\*\* The Employees' Association of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co. is already laying its cables and perfecting its plans for the annual ball which it is intended shall out success all of the big successes of preceding events. The association has initiated many new members lately. It also promptly pays all claims and looks well after its members.

\*\* A well known Manhattan butcher tried to cut a prime rib out of the breast of a big wave last week at a seaside resort and got heaved over. He came a cropper on the sand and was left high and dry by the surf.

\*\* A Broadway, Brooklyn, butcher got hotter than a March hare the other day when a friend convinced him that his lamb was a goat. It took the joker twice as long to prove to him that it was a real lamb. The marketman learned more about sheep and goats than he ever knew.

\*\* Cramer & McLoud, a Brooklyn concern, has been incorporated to deal in butcher supplies. The incorporators are: James Lester McLoud, New York City; Charles F. Cramer, Baltimore, Md.; Charles A. Baker, New York City.

\*\* Gustave Rane, a butcher at Fourth avenue and Fifty-third street, wouldn't accept the arbitration of the magistrate in a disputed pants case. The magistrate then dismissed the case. As it now stands the tailor has the deposit and the pants and the meat man has—well, another pair of pants which he bought.

\*\* Mrs. Flaumbaum, who runs the neat little butter and egg store at 110 Suffolk street, Manhattan, had a "smuggled whiskey" game worked off on her for \$10. Each "smuggled" can was said to contain six gallons of the "fire-juice," but it only had a pint on top. The bottom was filled with rubbish. She was nicely flim-flammed. So were a lot of others in line, who said that they purchased the same kind of disappointment. Five dollars a pint is steep.

\*\* Alois Pfitzer, of 89 Sheriff street, is one of the intellectual men of the trade. He is a genuine book worm, as all is fish that comes to his net in the way of reading. Besides being a Shakespearean reader of prominence, Mr. Pfitzer is well informed on all the topics of the day pertaining to his trade. The gentleman at present is doing a thing very difficult to accomplish, namely, reading the "Wandering Jew," "Les Miserables," and Emil Zola's works at the same time. It takes a brain above the average to do that.

\*\* John J. Rogers, the proprietor of the well known chop house at 6 Park Place, filed his petition in bankruptcy on Tuesday. Liabilities \$23,626; assets, none.

\*\* Frank Schlager, the butcher at 205 Schaffan street, Brooklyn, has filed his petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities are large. Assets \$143.

\*\* L. C. Lommel, of 2193 Eighth avenue, has reason to be proud of the success he has made of his store. When The Provisioner's representative was present there were five butchers and three order boys working hard, and everything looked so clean and bright. The quality of goods that Mr. Lommel handles being the best the market affords accounts for his success. He is a hard worker, and deserves it all.

\*\* Jas. McLean has just completed a new meat market for Henry Kohlmann, of Cole street, Jersey City. Mr. Kohlmann will open for business on Saturday, Sept. 1.

\*\* Jas. McLean is now making alterations and improvements in the market of A. Steinthal & Co., at Eighth avenue and 43d street. When the work is completed Mr. Steinthal will have one of the most attractive markets along the avenue.

\*\* A very handsome market has just been equipped for George Schmidt, of South Orange avenue, Newark, N. J. The fixtures, which were manufactured by James McLean, are of very artistic design, and are finished in light oak.

### Meatman Kisses the Blarney Stone.

Jim Weston, of Weston & Levy, the popular slaughterers of fancy cattle, and Simon Lewald, of Second avenue and 25th street, have just returned from a trip abroad. They made a prolonged stay at Killarney, and as is natural, journeyed over one fine day to kiss the Blarney stone. Jim Weston, as a loyal Hebrew-Irish patriot, succeeded, but Mr. Lewald, not satisfied with kissing the stone, tried to sit on it with the result that the stone fell on him, and Simon now walks in half a shoe. They had considerable trouble with the authorities for displacing an historical landmark, and Jim pays for half of Simon's shoe. The question "Why did Jim buy out the apple man?" is continued.

### AMONG THE ASSOCIATIONS.

The butchers and meat dealers of Elgin, Ill., have signed a hard and fast agreement to give no more trading stamps. Those under contract will stop the habit when their contract time is up.

The big Utica barbecue given by the Butchers' Union of Utica, N. Y., is over. It was held Thursday of last week. Some thousands attended it.

The city of New Haven, Conn., was en fete Thursday of last week when the big barbecue and parade of the local Retail Butchers' Association came off. It was the biggest of

all of this organization's big successes. The greased pig had his troubles. The greasy pole had fun for hundreds; the fat man's race, wheelbarrow race and a long list of other events filled in a great day for the craft and their thousands of pleased friends. The officers of this excellent association are:

President, William J. O'Keefe; first vice-president, Paul L. Baer; second vice-president, Henry Voelkner; secretary, William M. Tuttle; treasurer, Charles P. Wissert.

Members: B. A. Booth, Oscar Boettcher, William Beck, Paul Baer, Christian M. Davis, L. F. Doerschuck, C. J. Dickerman, E. J. Donnell, D. Dore, A. Endriss, A. A. Eisele, Phil Frederick, William Gleason, A. J. Graff, C. E. Hart, Charles Hotchkiss, C. Kipp, F. W. Kusterer, C. W. Knapp, F. W. Lutz, Robert Lutz, E. L. Lilja, Frank G. Maher, J. D. Murray, M. D. McGovern, J. C. Nesbit, R. H. Nesbit, William J. O'Keefe, L. C. Pfaff & Son, Jacob Pohlman, E. Rasche, Conrad Rausche, H. Wierweis, C. F. Wissert, W. H. Willardson, C. H. Harris, John Shea, Wellman & Bailey, A. D. Ridinger, R. A. Youngerman, E. Frederick, H. Frederick, William Tuttle, A. Tennant, George Rotman, F. W. Reiser, J. B. Rattlesdorfer, A. Sattig, William Tanzy, Woolkner Bros., C. A. Vandine, William Weber.

Fully 3,000 lbs. of beef and 3,000 lbs. of lamb, roasted under the eye of A. A. Eisele, along with other viands and delicacies, were needed to feed the vast concourse which gathered at Schuetzen Park. All of the shops were closed tight, and every one went out for a good time.

The long-expected field day and barbecue of the Buffalo (N. Y.) Retail Butchers' Association will be held at Tonawanda Driving Park on Wednesday, Sept. 5. More than \$450 in prizes will be given to the lucky winners in the various events. Among them will be a \$150 trotting and pacing match, open to butchers only; also a \$150 2.40 class match. This will be quite an affair.

The Retail Butchers' Association of Flushing, L. I., are bucking the invading ice trust in speech and threaten to do so in deed. So much the better. Talking is bosh. Go at them. Get your own ice.

The Retail Butchers' and Grocers' Association of Springfield, Mass., has passed the following commendable resolutions upon the death of H. L. Niles, who was at one time vice-president of the National Association:

"Whereas, Horace L. Niles, whose life was spent in the retail grocery and meat business in this city, and with whom all the members of this association had both pleasant and kindly relations, has deceased:

"Resolved, That this association expresses its deep sorrow at the loss sustained by it and its members in his death; and we voice our high appreciation of the generosity, kindness and forbearance that he always exhibited in life;

"Resolved, That we express our deep sympathy with the bereaved family and extend to them our condolence;

"Resolved, That these resolutions be placed upon the records of the association, a copy furnished the press and one sent to the family of the deceased.

"(Signed.)

"J. F. Carman,  
"Fred H. Kimberly,  
"W. J. McCann.

"Committee on Resolutions."

The association decided to close the stores of the members at 12 o'clock noon Labor Day. This has been the local practice for some years.

The marketmen of Carthage, N. Y., have formed themselves into an association, and resolved that they will from now on do business on a cash basis only.

## A. LESTER HEYER

CURER, SMOKER AND PACKER

High Grade Hog and Beef Products, Mild Cured Ox Tongues, Breakfast Bacon, Hams, Etc.

LARD REFINER

318 and 320 East 39th St., NEW YORK CITY

NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER HOUSE

## Local and Personal

\*\* J. B. Clark's meat market at Goshen, N. Y., was burglarized last week. The booty was hams and bolognas.

\*\* William Wagner was charged with stealing cattle near Treverton, Pa., last week, and selling them to a butcher at Mt. Carmel, in that State. William is in hands.

\*\* The Pacific Meat Co. at Tacoma, Wash., came to a full stop a few days ago, owing to a break in a twelve-inch water main. Other things hampered it also.

\*\* Ralph Blair, the Belgian hare fancier of Sedalia, Mo., paid \$300 for "Young Powell," the champion "he" hare of Colorado. A \$300 bull used to be a big thing; now it's a rabbit.

\*\* C. A. McDonald, the popular Manvel (N. D.) butcher, bought a beef ox the other day, lost half of his own weight and that of his ox trying to catch it after the "darned critter" broke loose. What is his opinion of a 22 ride?

\*\* Armour & Co. will put up 50-foot gold signs on their big branch plant at Davenport, Ia. Those signs will be nearly three feet deep.

\*\* Oscar Pelland has taken an important position in M. M. Pelland's meat market at South Hadley Falls, Mass.

\*\* T. A. Baldwin succeeds to the meat market business of Baldwin & Lemon, just dissolved at 9 State street, Batavia, N. Y.

\*\* Dr. William Russell Andress, a 1900 graduate of veterinary medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, has been appointed a Government meat inspector at Kansas City, Salary, \$1,200 per year.

\*\* Leon Asher, formerly head of the butcher firm of Cohn & Asher, at 1545 Divisadero street, San Francisco, Cal., got tired of earthly things and tried to take the "gas route" to eternity this week. He was unsuccessful in this. He was crazed.

\*\* Guy Thompson, an employee of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co., at Kansas City, had his leg crushed last week.

\*\* They have a Belgian hare institute at Kansas City. It is managed by Mrs. J. C. Brothers, who is proprietor of the Lone Spring Belgian Hare rabbitry. Next we'll have men running for Congress on Belgian hares.

\*\* Two butchers, Jean Maril and Laurent Darre, doing business in St. Bernard, La., were arrested last week for passing counterfeit bills. They were buying cattle at the yards at the time. Both say they are guiltless of any intent to pass such money.

\*\* The Cleveland Provision Company at Cleveland, Ohio, want to be assessed at cut-rate figures. They have \$66,000 worth of property, so the tax assessors say, and valued it at that price. The foe of the honest re-

tail butcher says that the property is only worth \$6,000—for taxes. That's just like this hoggish concern.

\*\* S. Z. D. Durand, the successful Derby (Conn.) meat man, celebrated last week the twenty-second year of his successful career as a retailer in the "Nutmeg" State. He gave quite a "blow out" in honor of the occasion. He is known as the "live-and-let-live" butcher.

\*\* Fremont Campbell has been secured by S. G. Scott to manage his market at Newport, Vt.

\*\* Jacob Weill, an Oakland (Cal.) butcher, is accused of selling tainted meat to Charles Fella. When Fella was seen about it he said never a word—he was dead. Jacob is worried.

\*\* The police found eight slaughterhouses in Hagerstown, Md., and all in fair condition. That surprised the police, for they never suspected the existence of such enterprise. The public now wonder how the "bobby" left the saloon long enough to do it.

\*\* Chicago butchers are going to see, at a public contest, who is the fleetest beef murderer and skinner.

\*\* Frank Knode is going it alone. He is handing meat out for cash only, no dead heads. He says: "If people want meat at rock bottom, cash prices, let them come down with the dust. If they ain't on for a trade like that let some other butcher give 'em meat for nix."

\*\* Chambers & Freedson run the only meat market in Shelton, Wash. They can organize against the "dead beat" and win in a canter.

\*\* C. R. Maier, the Waterloo (Ont.) butcher, assigned to S. B. Bricker last week for the benefit of his creditors.

\*\* Nealey & Miller's meat market, at Main and Bates streets, Lewiston, Me., had a smoke and water excitement last week while the fire department was trying to "outen" the fire in the adjoining premises.

\*\* Hoppock Bros. are building a slaughterhouse on their property, at the old Fair Grounds, Flemington, N. J. This enterprise will liven up the air and things in that quarter.

\*\* Rufus Hall, of Meriden, Conn., out-bid Ex-President Maurice O'Brien, of the State Butchers' Association, for the contract to supply the meat to the State schools of Connecticut for the year ending Aug. 31, 1901. Mr. O'Brien is a wealthy butcher of Meriden. As cattle and beef are going up higher he is doubtless glad now that the other man is nailed to 7c per pound for a year.

\*\* Swift and Company will employ no one who smokes cigarettes. That decision is good for the man and for the company. Cigarette smoking is criminal.

\*\* Many of the little stockyards all over the country are getting "on the hog" for some reason or other. Evidently the big yards draw the big buyers, and there is little doing in local business.

\*\* The retail butchers of Kansas City are kicking against the new order of things for

three reasons: One is that they are not mentioned in the charter, another that the grocer and druggist, merchants in a rival business, are not taxed, and the third that no license is required of the retail butchers doing business in the city market. They will fight the new license ordinance with all their vim and some money.

\*\* John A. Goricki, a butcher at 2003 Penn avenue, Pittsburg, Pa., has been arrested for larceny because he kept the surplus change out of a \$10 bill brought him for some meat by a child of a customer whom he said owed him money. The decision in the case will be watched with interest by retailers. It seems that if "Maggie" Wahling, of 1918 Penn avenue, can keep the meat of John A. Goricki, butcher of 2003 Penn avenue, without paying for it, John A. G. might keep the change of Maggie W. without paying it back to her son Frank.

\*\* Alphonzo Ruell, the Lexington avenue, Rochester, N. Y., butcher, who slightly cut his hand two months ago while slicing some ham for a customer, is barely out of danger. Blood poison set in shortly after the mishap. He is able to be out again.

\*\* Harry Nichols, who slipped a skewer into his middle finger six weeks ago at E. M. Loper's market in Danbury, Conn., has been fighting blood poisoning ever since. He has not been able to do any work since, as his hand and arm have swollen terribly.

Sebastian Weisbach, the well known butcher at Louisville, Ky., has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, \$3,686; state assets, \$1,347.50.

### Rod. McDonald Going West.

Rod. W. McDonald, from the Adams Bros. Co., Philadelphia branch, has accepted the position of manager of Portland (Ore.) provision house for the Omaha Packing Co., and started West on Wednesday of last week. During Mac's stay of ten years in the City of Brotherly Love he has made many friends, and is well regarded by the trade as being a thoroughly up-to-date businesslike man. All unite in wishing Mac success in his new field. New York marketmen will remember McDonald as being in the Swift and Company office at West Washington Market during 1889-1890.

### The Chinese Heep Big Pork Eater.

In spite of the fact that the Chinese epicure has a most comprehensive taste with regard to stews and ragouts, the enjoyment of these dishes by no means prevents his doing full justice to plain roasts and broils. But though he eats beef, he much prefers mutton, both kinds being distinctly second to pork. Pork, indeed, may be looked upon as the national dish, and it is probable that no Chinese cook is master of all the innumerable methods by which it is made acceptable at table.—London Globe.

### Cow's Lungs Kept Time.

The Guelph (Ont.) "Herald" is responsible for this yarn of fact: Seven years ago a farmer hung his waistcoat in his farmyard, leaving his gold watch in the pocket. It was promptly devoured by a hungry calf. Recently the animal was slaughtered, and the watch was found lodged between the lungs. The process of respiration had kept it wound up, and it had only lost four minutes. Sceptics are shown of the watch in evidence of the truth of the story.



**FREEZE-EM** will keep Steaks, Chops, Ribs, Cuts of Meats, Tenderloins, Porkloins, Quarters of Beef, Chopped Beef, Veal, Mutton, Poultry, etc., from one to three weeks in just as fresh a condition as if the meat were frozen.

Every bottle is guaranteed.

## FREEZE-EM

prevents slime and mold on meat, and absolutely does away with the necessity of trimming, thereby making a great saving to butchers. **FREEZE-EM** is healthful, it cannot be detected, and does not destroy the natural flavor of the meat.

Send for descriptive circular.

Invented and manufactured only by

**B. HELLER & COMPANY,**  
CHEMISTS,

249-251-253 S. Jefferson St.,  
CHICAGO, U. S. A.



## Mortgages, Bills of Sale and Business Record

### Butcher, Fish and Oyster Fixtures.

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills  
of Sale have been recorded.

#### BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN. Mortgages.

Hoefling, W. C., 620 E. 138th st.; to J. G. Garlafter .....\$ 107  
Robinson, M., 7 Montgomery; to L. Gordon ..... 100

#### Bills of Sale.

Hirth, W., 327 E. 43d st.; to H. Block.\$ 100  
Messuri, D., 329 E. 106th st.; to S. Spuza ..... 72  
Uhren, Isaac, 192 Delancey; to L. Sohn ..... 150

#### BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN. Mortgages.

Baron, S., 613a 5th ave.; to Co-operative Sausage Co. ....\$ 680  
Roessler, L., 497 Rogers ave.; to G. Dressler ..... 175  
Rinck, J. J., 669 3d ave.; Fidelity L. A. Wilking, L., 364 De Kalb ave.; to W. H. Rogers ..... 443

#### Bills of Sale

Matthews, F. E., 169 Ralph ave.; to J. Jacobs .....\$ 500

### Grocer, Delicatessen, Hotel and Restaurant Fixtures.

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills  
of Sale have been recorded.

#### BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN. Mortgages.

Fogel, Ike, 319 Cherry; to M. Levin. ....\$ 30  
Heuer, Wm., 941 Columbus ave.; to J. H. Lauter ..... 500  
Lamos, Mary, 606 Courtlandt ave.; to R. Hill ..... 25  
Lenzen, Hy., 1724 Park ave.; to E. Forsthoft ..... 200  
Meyer, C. F., 983 Columbus ave.; to C. H. Hirsch ..... 103  
Brown & Weiss, 1738 Madison ave.; to M. Levin ..... 53  
Frey, C., 521 W. 110th st.; to E. R. Biehler ..... 35  
Faatz, C., 1027 6th ave.; to H. Harkness ..... 300  
Gottlieb, Lazar, 1395 3d ave.; to B. Hauser ..... 600  
Goldman, M., 400 6th ave.; to P. Friedman ..... 600  
Graber, Samuel, 444 Broome; to J. F. J. Xiques ..... 75  
Leorice, M. and S., 288 Delancey; to M. Zimmermann ..... 750  
Miers, B., 19 Beekman; to S. H. Williamson ..... 210  
Matchiodi, L., 247 3d ave.; to J. Pagano ..... 350  
Neumeier, A., 1112 2d ave.; to E. R. Biehler ..... 20  
Rettig, N., 130 Prince; to Mary Rettig. .... 300

#### Bills of Sale.

Fernberg, Louis, 27 Scammel; to M. Diamondstein ..... 205  
Goldman, Morris, 400 6th ave.; to Nellie Goldman ..... 600  
Hurwitz, Wm., 226 Henry; to Max Hurwitz ..... 400  
Loehr, Morris, 78 Division st.; to M. Dabershtein ..... 516

#### BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN. Mortgages.

Frutner, H. & C., 222 McDonough; to H. H. Intemann .....\$ 25  
Bruckner, R., 150 Throop ave.; to Fanny Gerstell ..... 110  
Chamacnos, G., 81 Borden ave., Borough of Queens; to E. R. Biehler ..... 20  
Hamblen, M. C., 49 Beaver st., New York; to W. Ottmann & Co. .... 750  
Gerber, R. B., 66 Graham ave.; to N. Blank ..... 261  
Wolf, Anna, 1546 Myrtle ave.; to E. R. Biehler ..... 57

#### Bills of Sale

Deneroff, S., 162 Boerum; to B. Ginsberg .....\$ 290  
Flick, R., 266 Hamilton ave.; to A. E. Flick ..... 1,000  
Niles, J. W., 1295 3d ave.; to L. M. Bahrenburg ..... 200  
Stock, Herman, 464 7th ave.; to E. Prage ..... 2,500

### BUSINESS RECORD.

ARKANSAS.—Johnson & Young, Nashville; meat; out of business.

CONNECTICUT.—Gillinas & Charon, Wilimantic; meat, etc.; dissolved; succeeded by E. J. Gillinas.—McAuley & Son, Windsor Locks; meats; sold out.—Walter G. Plumb, Bristol; meat; petition in bankruptcy.

FLORIDA.—Hanson & Co., Tampa; meats, etc.; dissolved.

ILLINOIS.—Belter Bros., De Kalb; meat; burned out (insured).—H. A. Rambo, Mattoon; butcher; execution issued.—Wm. O. Clark, Ottawa; hotel; chattel mortgage, \$3,500.

INDIANA.—Jos. Parent, Indianapolis; meats, etc.; sold out.

IOWA.—Aebisher Bros., Denison; market; assigned.

KENTUCKY.—McDonald & Ralston, Middlesboro; meats; out of business.—Sabastian Welsbach, Louisville; butcher; petition in bankruptcy.

MAINE.—John J. Gunnison, Kittery; provisions; mortgaged real estate, \$649.

MASSACHUSETTS.—John Vigor & Co., Holyoke; meats, etc.; sold out.—Archibald H. Foster, Hudson; provisions; out of business.—W. C. Tracy, Springfield; meat; assigned.—Worcester Specialty Co.; not inc.; provisions, etc.; dissolved.—H. S. Burgess, Boston; retail provisions; petition in bankruptcy.—Thos. C. Nicholas, Boston; retail provisions; chattel mortgage, \$150.—John A. McCarron, Cambridge; provisions; chattel mortgage, \$100.—Fred C. Locke, Everett; provisions, etc.; chattel mortgage, \$500; discharged.—E. E. Moore, Marlboro; provisions, etc.; chattel mortgage, \$2,000.—A. E. Rowles, Marlboro; provisions, etc.; chattel mortgage, \$2,000.—Honore Cote, Worcester; retail meats; chattel mortgage, \$105.—Thos. E. Rafferty, Worcester; retail meats; chattel mortgage, \$300.

MICHIGAN.—Thos. A. Seney, Jackson; meat; chattel mortgage, \$2,000.—Ed Moulton, Ludington; meats; chattel mortgage, \$379.

MINNESOTA.—J. F. Metzger, Deer River; meat; burned out.

NEBRASKA.—Ed Cedarholm, Hebron; meats, etc.; chattel mortgage, \$300.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—P. H. Charpentier, Nashua; provisions; succeeded by Charpentier Bros.

NEW JERSEY.—Aug. Steinberger, Jersey City; meats; chattel mortgage, \$500.

NEW YORK.—Thomas B. Beacham, Auburn; market; judgment, \$530.—John J. Reardon, St. Johnsville; meats; real estate deed, \$1,500.—Hazen & Skellinger, Syracuse; meats, etc.; petition in bankruptcy.

OHIO.—J. Sherman Yarrick, Toledo; meat; sold out.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Mathay & Russell, Greenville; meat; dissolved; Russell continues.—F. R. Campbell, Kane; meats; out of business.

RHODE ISLAND.—Leon S. Cotwell, Providence; meat; assigned.—Frank J. Wilde, Providence; meats, etc., assigned.

UTAH.—Lars Hansen, Huntsville; meat; chattel mortgage, \$2,000.

WISCONSIN.—Louis Plennes, Milwaukee; meat; chattel mortgage, \$175.—G. Falby, New London; meat; real estate mortgage, \$1,000.

### Tagging Meat.

The Commissioners of the District of Columbia last week issued the following order amending the Police Regulations as to tagged meat:

"It shall be unlawful for any person to tag or mark meat intended for sale by metal staples or other similar devices inserted therein, less than two inches in length or breadth, or to sell or offer for sale any meat so tagged. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this regulation shall, upon conviction in the Police Court, be punished by a fine of not less than \$5 or more than \$50."

### New Shops.

Mr. Smith, late of Conrad & Smith, marketmen at Elmira, N. Y., will go into the meat business at Almond, in that state.

Alex. Venci has re-opened his meat market at California and Harvey streets, Oklahoma City, O. T.

Levy Bros. are putting counters for the new meat store at Blake's storeroom, Jefferson avenue, Moundsville, W. Va.

Thomas Challis, of Galesburg, Ill., has opened a new meat market at Aledo, in that State.

Mr. Hegberg, of Charles street, Rockford, Ill., is opening a meat market in Seventh street, of that city.

John Leach will engage in the meat business on Bridge street, New Cumberland, Pa.

D. W. Brass, of Muncie, Pa., has opened his new meat market on Main street, Montgomery, Pa.

Harry Walters runs a traveling meat market out of Canton, Pa.

A new meat market is about to be opened in the Wedeman building, at North Main avenue and Parkert street, Scranton, Pa.

The Palace Meat Market, at 13 North Center street, Cumberland, Md., has been re-opened.

A delicatessen store has been opened near Summerfield avenue, on the Shore road, Mariner's Harbor, N. Y.

### Business Changes.

W. D. Merriam, of Springfield, Mass., has purchased the meat market of S. McAuley & Son, at Windsor Locks, Conn.

H. C. Black & Son have bought the provision store at Warren, Mass.

The provision and grocery store firm of Conrad & Smith, at Elmira, N. Y., has been dissolved. Mr. Conrad will continue the business.

Fred L. Silleck has purchased the meat market of Joe H. Sabourin, at Malone, Vt.

Edward E. Kent has bought the meat and provision business of H. L. Stearns, at Derry, N. H.

Harry Bennett has purchased the provision business of John Crawford, at Fort Edward, N. Y.

Stephen Gibson has sold his interest in the market firm of Gibson Bros., at Zanesville, Ohio.

Frank Berrier has purchased the interest of his brother George in their meat market at Humboldt, Ia.

William Jones, of Bloomington, Ill., has purchased the meat market of Joseph Miller at Chelsea, Ill.

Elnor G. Nichols has closed his delicatessen store at Main street, Flushing, N. Y. The "To Let" sign tells the story.

### Prices Fixed for Oysters.

The oyster shippers at Sayville, N. Y., have agreed upon the following prices for Blue Point oysters this season: Small oysters, \$5.50 per barrel; half shells, \$5.25 per barrel to retail trade; small oysters, \$5 per barrel; half shells, \$4.75 per barrel, wholesale. The price for European shipment was fixed at 21 shillings. For oysters larger than the 1,200 size, the price was made \$4.50 per barrel. The shippers who have agreed upon this rating are Jacob Ockers, Westerlake Bros., Lewis Oyster Company, Beebe Bros., Brown Bros., Charles A. Cochran, William Rudolph, John Van Wyen, William Van Popeiney, Charles Mott, Jacob Shaffer, Lorenzo Bransford, Vanderborgh Bros. and Charles Lecluse.

### The Butcher Wanted to Know.

Mrs. Harduppe—The butcher is outside, and says he won't leave until he sees the color of your money.

Harduppe—Oh, certainly. Tell him I'm glad to accommodate him, and that it's an invisible green.

# Chicago..... .....Markets

## LARDS.

Choice, prime steam.....	6.72
Prime steam.....	6.65
Neutral.....	8 1/4
Compound.....	6.25

## STEARINES.

Oleo-stearines.....	7.50 a 7.75
---------------------	-------------

## OILS.

Lard, oil, Extra.....	52 a
Lard oil, Extra No. 1.....	43 a
Lard oil, No. 1.....	38 a
Lard oil, No. 2.....	35 a
Oleo oil, "Extra".....	8 1/4 a
Neatsfoot oil, Pure.....	50 a
Neatsfoot oil, No. 1.....	45 a
Tallow oil.....	44 a

## TALLOW.

Packers' prime.....	4 1/2
No. 2.....	4 1/4
Edible tallows.....	5

## GREASES.

Brown.....	3 1/2
Yellow.....	3 1/4
White, A.....	4 1/4
White, B.....	4 1/2
Bone.....	4 1/4

## BUTCHERS' FAT.

Rough shop fat.....	1 1/4 a 1 1/4
Inferior or black fat.....	1 1/4 a 2
Suet.....	3 a
Shop bones, per 100 lb.....	39 a 41

## COTTONSEED OIL.

P. & Y., in tanks.....	33 a 34 1/2
Crude, in tanks.....	a 31
Butter oils, in barrels.....	37 a 40

## FERTILIZER MARKET.

Dried blood, per unit.....	2.00
Hoof meal, per unit.....	1.80
Concent. tankage, 15 to 16 p. c. unit.....	1.75
Unground t'l'g. 10 to 11 p. c. per ton.....	20.00
Unground t'l'g. 9 and 20 p. c. per ton.....	18.00
Unground t'l'g. 8 and 20 p. c. per ton.....	16.00
Unground t'l'g. 6 and 35 p. c. per ton.....	13.50
Ground raw bones.....	24.00
Ground steam bones.....	15.00

## HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1.....	\$200 a \$250 per ton 65-70 lb. av.
Horns.....	\$25.00 to \$26.00 per ton
Round shin bones.....	\$38.00 to \$40.00 per ton
Flat shin bones.....	\$41.00 to \$43.00 per ton
Thigh bones.....	\$130.00 per ton, 90-100 lb. av.

## PACKERS' SUNDRIES.

Pork tenderloins.....	14 a 14 1/2
Pork loins.....	8 1/4 a 8 1/2
Spare ribs.....	4 a 4 1/4
Trimnings.....	5 1/2 a 6
Boston butts.....	7 a 7 1/4
Cheek meat.....	a 3

## CURING MATERIALS.

Pure open kettle sugar.....	a 4 1/2
White, clarified sugar.....	a 5 1/2
Plantation, granulated sugar.....	5 1/2 a 5 1/2

## COOPERAGE.

Barrels.....	a 75
Lard, tierces.....	85 a 87 1/2

## South St. Joseph Live Stock Review.

South St. Joseph, Aug. 28, 1900.

Receipts of cattle last week were 9,800, and are only fair for the week thus far. The good demand has caused a sharp advance in prices and 15¢@25¢ of the 10¢@40¢ break of last week has been regained. Cows and heifers have been in moderate supply lately and 5¢@10¢ of last week's 15¢@25¢ decline has been regained. Bulls and stags are steady with the 10¢@15¢ loss of last week. Veal calves show no quotable change. Stockers and feeders have been in better request of late at a decline of 20¢@50¢ for the last six days. Quarantine receipts have been moderate for the last week or so and the demand good at the decline, steers having declined 15¢@20¢, 5¢@15¢, while calves have advanced 25¢. Native steers are quoted from \$4.00@5.00; good to choice, \$5.00@5.75; Texans and Westerns, \$3.25@5.75; cows and heifers, \$2.00@4.75; bulls and stags, \$2.75@4.75; veal calves, \$5.00@6.50; stockers and feeders, \$2.75@4.50.

Supplies of hogs last week show an increase over the previous week and are only moderate thus far this week. The light and light mixed butchers are selling to the best advantage of late. Light offerings were steady to strong to-

day and others steady to weak. The top sale was \$5.15 with the bulk of arrivals selling from \$5.05@5.10.

Supplies of sheep last week footed up 13,000 and have been light so far this week. Arrivals last week ran largely to Utah and Idaho sheep and lambs of good quality. Of the 60¢@80¢ break in the lamb trade of last week 10¢ has been regained while sheep and yearlings are steady with the 40¢@50¢ break in values. Inquiry for stockers and feeders is good at a decline of from 30¢@35¢ the last seven days. Native lambs were quotable from \$4.75@5.25; western lambs from \$4.60@4.85; yearlings, \$3.00@3.50; sheep, \$3.00@3.35; ewes, \$2.50@3.00; bucks, \$1.50@2.00.

## P. D. ARMOUR HOME FROM ABROAD.

Philip D. Armour returned Friday of last week from his trip abroad. He was much benefited by his sojourn, and looks well and hearty.

## ITALY DOESN'T LIKE GERMAN MEAT LAW.

Berlin, Aug. 30.—Italy has protested against Germany's new meat law on the ground that it contravenes the Italo-German commercial treaty.

## CATTLE FOR RUSSIA.

A despatch from Chicago says that Armour & Co. have received an inquiry from the Russian Government regarding the filling of an order for 6,000,000 pounds of beef on the hoof to feed the soldiers of the Czar in China.

## LOUISVILLE COTTON OIL MARKET.

(Special to The National Provisioner.)

Louisville, August 30.—Market quiet and dull; wide divergence in prices of new crude between buyers and sellers. Texas asking 25¢; bids not over 23¢. Mississippi Valley old oil asked for at 24¢ with no takers. Atlantic States crude selling from 23¢@24¢, according to shipment and location.

## WOLF'S RECENT ORDERS.

The Fred. W. Wolf Company, of Chicago, have received the following orders during the past month:

Messrs. Page & Wolf, Gallup, N. M., one 18-ton Linde refrigerating machine complete, with one 8-ton ice factory outfit; New Athens Brewing Co., New Athens, Ill., one Baudelot cooler; Chattanooga Brewing Company, Chattanooga, Tenn., two 9-ton Linde refrigerating machine complete; Messrs. Gottfried Brewing Company, Chicago, Ill., one 75-ton ammonia condenser; Sala Bayo & Co., Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, one 18-ton refrigerating machine complete, also one 30-ton distilling apparatus complete; Fabrica de Hielo, Manila, P. I., one 65-ton Linde refrigerating machine, which is a duplicate of a machine sold them last year; Cerveceria Argentina, De Quilmes, Argentine Republic, one 12-ton Linde refrigerating machine complete for brewery; Portz Bros., Hartford, Wis., two Wolf automatic malt turners; Portz & Werner, Hartford, Wis., two Wolf automatic malt turners; Oliver C. James, Caracana, Argentine Republic, one 12-ton Linde refrigerating machine complete for brewery.

It is reported that a syndicate of Kansas City, Chicago and Eastern men, with strong financial backing is to form a company to operate salt mines in Kansas. The plans of the company is to supply salt to the packers in Kansas City, Chicago, Omaha, Sioux City, St. Louis, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs. The packers in these cities use something like \$1,000,000 worth of salt every year.

## Business Opportunities

### FOR SALE.

A well-established, paying slaughtering business and retail market (established 30 years), in a city of 600,000 population. Everything modern and in first-class condition, including Seven Market Stalls (all paying well), Retail Store and Wholesale Trade at Packinghouse. The Plant contains a 15-ton Ice Machine, two Enterprise Machines, Eclipse Silent Cutter, Steam Stuffer, two Jacket Kettles, five Cooking Boxes, Lard Cooler, Lard Pumps, two 60-horse power Boilers, one 40-horse power Engine, one 16-horse power Engine, Artesian Well, Dean's Pump, Revolving Sausage Smokehouse, two Meat Smokehouses, five Ice Closets, one Chill Room and two Salting Cellars. Pens for 600 Hogs and 100 Cattle. The Plant covers 80 by 300 feet of ground, and fronts on three streets. Killing weekly about 400 Hogs and 60 Cattle. The sale also includes four horses, one double and two single wagons. Everything is complete and in good order. Owner retiring on account of ill-health, and willing to make a big sacrifice and accept one-half cash and balance on mortgage. For full particulars address

A. B., Box 80, National Provisioner Office, 150 Nassau St., New York City, N. Y.

## Friday's Closings.

**TALLOW.**—The situation of the market is unchanged from the features in our review. There was another sale of 50 hhds. city at 47-16, and the contract deliveries of about 250 hhds. to the home trade went in at 47-16.

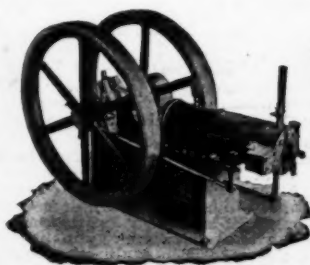
**OLEO STEARINE.**—About 150,000 lbs. have been taken this week at 7 1/2, and the market is steady at that. The demands are somewhat better with the firmer lard market, while the stearine is in moderate supply.

**COTTONSEED OIL.**—The close of the market is quite firm. There is increasing demand from exporters, with more orders from them for September and October deliveries. They are willing to pay 33¢ for prime yellow for September delivery, while they cannot get it under 34¢, although it was said a few sales had been made the day before at 33 1/2¢. They offered 32 1/2¢ for 2,000 bbls. good off yellow. The October delivery of prime yellow has 32 1/2¢ bid, and November and December deliveries are at 31 1/2¢ bid.

## CHARCOAL FOR ICE MANUFACTURERS.

Rowand's re-carbonized granulated charcoal is a splendid product for ice manufacturers. It is manufactured by John R. Rowand, Enterprise Mills, Clementon, Camden Co., N. J. It is used also for chemical, rectifying and factory purposes, but it is especially popular with ice manufacturers. Mr. Rowand has many testimonials of its efficacy. Here is a sample from John W. Edmondson, chief engineer of the Philadelphia (Pa.) Warehousing and Cold Storage Company: "We have been using re-carbonated granulated charcoal for a long time, and cheerfully add my testimony as to its quality and cleanliness, effectiveness as a filtering."

Ice manufacturers would do well to correspond with Mr. Rowand, who will cheerfully supply information and further particulars.



## HARTIG Gas and Gasoline Engines

From 1 to 10 H. P. only

SAFE, SIMPLE AND ECONOMICAL

The Hartig Standard Gas Engine Co.

39 Dey Street, N. Y.

Telephone, 178 Cortlandt

Call or write for circular



